The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,165—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1881. [With Supplement.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
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Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	„ 2	8
Third do.	„ 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

HALL LINE STEAMERS.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS first-class are now issued at reduced fares available for six months.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 5th October, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the forenoon or any other weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 4th October, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Mohumrah, Bahrein, Bushire, Bunder Abbas, Muscat, Jask, Gwadur and Kurrachee, in the forenoon or any other weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on FRIDAY, 7th October, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on THURSDAY, 20th October, 1881.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd October, 1881.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	Without food.
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 530	„ 350	„ 145	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

MANILLA, on TUESDAY, 1st Nov., 1881.
SUMATRA, on THURSDAY, 1st Dec., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, Sept. 8th, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
s. s. DAPHNE	..G. Doncich	1,927	400	20th Oct.
s. s. VORWAERTS	..G. Marussig	2,391	450	9th Dec.
s. s. HELIOS	..C. Lazarich	2,000	400	30th Jan. 1882.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HELIOS, Captain C. LARAVICH, 2,000 tons, 400 horse power, to sail on the 15th November, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

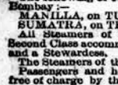
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1st, 1881.

NOTICE.



THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. ARMENIA, Captain Geo. Read, just arrived from Liverpool in 24½ days, will SAIL again on the 12th instant for LIVERPOOL direct.

THE HALL LINE S.S. SPEKE HALL, Captain William Brand, will SAIL on the 19th instant for LIVERPOOL direct.

IMPORTANT TO PASSENGERS.—Both these splendid fast Steamers have Medical Officers on board, and there will consequently be no fear of detention on account of quarantine at the Canal.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 1st October, 1881. Agents.

S. S. ARMENIA has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

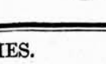
SHIP GLENDARNEL.—The General Average Statement is now ready.

OWEN & OKELL, Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881
—	MONGOLIA	2833	530	W.E. Thompson.	6th Oct.
s.	KHEDIVE	3800	600	P. S. Tomlin	13th „
—	BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	20th „
s.	CATHAY	2863	500	W. M. Robbie	27th „
—	SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	3rd Nov.
s.	VERONA	3116	600	E. Ahdown	10th „
—	ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. Brady	17th „
s.	KHIVA	3009	450	M. de Horne	24th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under. THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return,

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CEYLON AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	7th Oct.
THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	21st „
TEHERAN	2569	400	A. C. Logzin	4th Nov.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	18th „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th September, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	6th Oct.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	22nd do.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2,300	300	19th Nov.
THENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	3rd Dec.
WESTOW HALL	T. Collins	2,700	400	21st do.
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	5th Jany.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	20th do.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co., } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }

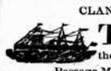
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS,

TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.



THE s. s. CLAN MACLEOD will sail for Liverpool on or about the 15th October, 1881.

Passage Money to Liverpool ..... Rs. 450.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

Bombay, 14th September, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S SEA SALT,

FOR INLAND SEA BATHING.

Their Solution forms *an exact imitation of* PURE NATURAL SEA WATER,

and will be found invaluable to residents of the Mofussil.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per 7 lb. box	Re. 1-4	Re. 1-8

O Z O.

"OZO" contains no Alcohol, only the Salts of Life combined with Iron.
"OZO" in itself is the most delicious of Effervescing Beverages.
"OZO" is the best of Tonics, it wards off Fever, Liver and Dysentery, the Indian trio of ills.
"OZO" heightens Brain-power, without any after depression, its effects being permanent.
"OZO" is the "Pick me up" of the day, sustaining Muscular power without unduly exciting it.
"OZO" forms a "Foaming Cup" in which all—young and old—may participate with lasting pleasure.
"OZO" is, therefore, a Drink of great value, and is recommended as such by the Medical Profession.

Cash, Rs. 3 per dozen.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CAPTAIN WARREN'S PATENT COOKING UTENSILS,

Compared with ordinary Cooking, effect a saving of TWO OUNCES IN THE POUND OR 12½ PER CENT.

They thus produce

GREAT ECONOMY IN THE KITCHEN.

BY WARREN'S PROCESS Meats are cooked without coming in contact with water or steam, and being prepared in their own vapour, they retain their full flavour and nutritious properties.

WARREN'S PATENT COOKING-POTS.

ROUND	Size...	4	6	8	10 quarts.
	Rupees...	7-8	9	11	12-8 each.
OVAL	Size...	12½	14	15½	16½ 18 inches.
	Rupees...	15	18-8	22-8	25 30 each.
BELLIED	Size...	3	4	5	6 8 gall.
	Rupees...	18	22	27	30 35 each.

WARREN'S PATENT COOKING-POTS.

With Cast Iron Boilers, tinned inside.

ROUND	Size...	6	8	10 quarts.
	Rupees...	9-8	11	12-8 each.
OVAL	Size...	4	5	6 gall.
	Rupees...	21-8	23	26 each.

WARREN'S PATENT CURRY PANS.

10 inch size, each Rs. 5-4.

WARREN'S PATENT BOILER

For making Beef Tea, Soup, Broth, &c., for Invalids. The vessel holds 3 gall. and the cooker part 1 gall. Each Rs. 25.

WARREN'S PATENT FISH KETTLES.

Size.....	18	20	22 inches.
Rupees....	18-8	21	25 each.

WARREN'S PATENT CORRUGATED BROILERS

Supersede Gridirons and Frying-Pans.

	Size...	9	10½	12 inches.
OVAL, Tinned and fitted with Clip	Rs.	3-8	4-8	each.
OVAL, Tinned and fitted with Hinge	„	3-12	5	„
Round Tinned of improved pattern	„	3-4	...	„

GENERAL HUTCHINSON'S PATENT ECONOMICAL CAFETIERES

Fully extract the Aroma and Nutritious Properties from the Berry, the water being kept in contact with the Coffee until the infusion is require for use.

Size.....	1	1½	2	2½	3 pints.
Rupees.....	5-8	6	7	7-8	8 each.

Ten per cent. Discount for Cash.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE,

SEASON 1881-82.

ENGAGEMENTS.

MISS EDITH WILSON begs to announce the engagements of Miss ADA LESTER, Miss KATE THOBURN, Miss LIZZIE HEYES, Mr. F. MERER, Mr. J. S. HEWITT, Mr. J. TURNER, and Mr. L. WARD.

Plan of the Seats and Prospectus at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

WANTED for the use of the Grant Medical College Museum, and will be paid for as under.

Heads	of Wolves	Rupees	5	each.
Do.	of Wild Dogs	Do.	5	each.
Do.	of Pariah Dogs	Do.	1	each.
Do.	of Jackals	Do.	1½	each.

Apply to the Principal, Grant Medical College.

NOTICE.

THE date up to which TENDERS for the supply of PIPES, &c., for the Jubbulpore Water Works will be received, is extended to 31st October, 1881. For Specification and other particulars apply to the undersigned.

J. H. GLASS, C. E.
Executive Engineer,
Jubbulpore Division.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of all nights' CARTS for removing Hospital and Barrack sweepings from the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, as per Schedule No. 51. (For three years from 1st October 1882, up to 31st March, 1885).

Tenders to be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay, up to 10th October, 1881, at 1 p. m.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above office.

H. R. M. VAN HEXTHUYSEN, Lieut.-Colonel.
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 2nd Sept., 1881.

NOW READY.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 3rd October, for the DUSSARA, and on SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, the 22nd, 24th, and 25th October, for the DEWALI HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. D. DAWSON, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
THOS. FORREST, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
F. COCHINARD, Acting Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 21th September, 1881.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at 1 p.m., in October next, at the Executive Commissariat Offices noted below and on the dates fixed against each for contracts as specified for 1882-83.

Bombay	TOW COUNTRY under Schedule No. 3 A.	On 21st Oct., 1881.
Bombay Poona Ahmednagar Belgaum Ahmedabad Deesa Mhow Neemuch Nusseerabad Karachi Hyderabad	COUNTRY MEDICINES under Schedule No. 9.	On 21st Oct., 1881.
Bombay Ahmednagar Deesa Mhow Neemuch Karachi	CATTLE and SHEEP for slaughter under Schedule No. 10.	On 25th Oct., 1881
Bombay	COVERING DAMMERING, &c., packages and drawing off Porter, &c., under Schedule No. 11.	On 25th Oct., 1881

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary Cash Deposit and a duplicate copy of the Schedule duly filled in.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above offices.

A. PHELPS, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commissary-General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 27th Sept., 1881.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Aden up to 11 a.m., and by the Executive Commissariat Officer, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. in October next, on the dates fixed against each for contracts for the following supplies to the Commissariat Department at Aden for the year 1882, except for Potatoes, which will be for the year 1882-83.

COUNTRY MEDICINES (GHEE, &c.) under Schedule No. 25	On 17th October, 1881.
SUGAR under Schedule No. 26	On 19th October, 1881.
SUGAR under Schedule No. 26 A	
POTATOES and VEGETABLES under schedule No. 27	
TEA, &c., under Schedule No. 28	On 26th October, 1881.
PURCHASE of CATTLE and SHEEP OFFALS, &c., under Schedule No. 29	
FOR PERIM.	
MUTTON, PROVISIONS and MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES under Schedule No. 1	On 17th October, 1881.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary Cash Deposit and a duplicate copy of the Schedule duly filled in.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above offices.

A PHELPS, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 27th September, 1881.

FISHING TACKLE

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS

IN QUEST OF ARTICLES
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION
SHOULD APPLY FOR A COPY
OF
TREACHER and COMPANY'S
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
OF
JEWELLERY,
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
AND
HALL MARKED SILVER GOODS,
Which will be sent free upon application.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MADON'S BETEL-NUT

OR

SUPAREE-NUT TOOTH PASTE.

A THOROUGH CLEANER of Teeth and gums, possessing all the Tonic Astringent Properties of preserving and beautifying the Teeth, imparting a sense of purity by correcting the unpleasant effects of decay or offensive breath.

Per Pot, As. 14.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COUGH! COLD!! ASTHMA!!!

MADON'S
NEVER-FAILING
PULMONIC BALM,
FOR COUGH, COLD, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH,
ASTHMA, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST.

Give it a fair trial and you will never be disappointed.

A MILD and safe combination of Purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing Expectorant, Demulcent, and Balsamic properties.

As this new Preparation is entirely free from Opium and other injurious and objectionable drugs, it may be given without any danger, even to children. It never fails to cure the most obstinate forms of Cough, Cold, Whooping-Cough, Hoarseness, &c., in a few doses. In ordinary cold, when attended with feverishness and headache, this medicine acts as a charm, and gives speedy relief when properly administered and attending to the directions given with each bottle.

Per Bottle, As. 8 and Re. 1.

B. S. MADON AND CO.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED CLARETS.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 0	6 0	... ST. JULIEN MEDOC ... Light with good flavour.	10 0	6 0
10 0	6 0	... BORDEAUX ... A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	10 0	6 0
13 0	7 8	... PETIT MEDOC ... Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	13 0	7 0
16 0	9 8	... SUPERIOR MEDOC ... Full bodied, of high character and flavour.	16 0	9 8
21 0	11 8	...CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	21 0	11 8
26 0	14 8	... CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	26 0	14 8
32 0	17 0	... CHATEAU MARGAUX Exceedingly choicle, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	32 0	17 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

Per Hogshead. Cash.		Per Hogshead. Cash.
165 0	BORDEAUX	165 0
170 0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC ...	170 0
210 0	PETIT MEDOC	210 0
260 0	SUPERIOR MEDOC ...	260 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CLARETS IN WOOD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. galls. or 24 dozs.	172 0	180 0
St. Estephe „ „	216 0	231 0

We are now registering orders for the above. The first supply is expected about the middle of October next.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

FRESH SHIPMENT TO HAND OF

"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTES.

FULL COMPASS, SOLID MAHOGANY CASE SPECILLY CONSTRUCTED FOR INDIA.

The above Piano sold on the Easy Payment System.

COTTAGE PIANO,

Full Compass, solid Canadian Walnut.....Rs. 375
Tin-lined packing case..... „ 25

Fresh shipments of new Pianos to hand by every Mail Steamer.

S. ROSE & CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ROYAL CHARTER.

THE continued PATRONAGE accorded to Messrs. WACHTER & Co. by ROYALTY in England for their CHAMPAGNE, added to the general expressions of satisfaction communicated to them by the English Public, has led Messrs. WACHTER & Co. to adopt for their Brand the words "ROYAL CHARTER," and also to place the "Royal Arms" upon their usual label.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. are Sole Agents for this Champagne in India and Ceylon, and can well recommend Messrs. WACHTER & Co.'s Brand for its excellent quality.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
Price—Credit	Rs. 58-0	Rs. 61-0.
Price—Cash	Rs. 55-8	Rs. 58-8.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)

BOTTLED BY

MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,

May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING

and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
MURRAY & Co.,	Lucknow and Meerut.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases	... ...	...Rs. 25
„ hunting	„	... „ 30
„ half-hunting	„	... „ 35

OF these now over all India well-known keyless Lever metal watches, we keep always a large stock.

Those who have hitherto taken objection to the somewhat large size of these watches, we may inform that the same may be had now of same quality also of smaller size.

All those who are in possession of these our watches will gladly testify that it is impossible to have a more correct, strong and durable timekeeper, and that considering their prize they may be truly styled

"A REAL LITTLE WONDER."

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

FINE SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases	... ...	Rs. 40
„ hunting	„	„ 45
„ half hunting	„	„ 50
„ open crystal face case, extra fine		„ 50
„ hunting case	„ ...	„ 60
„ half hunting case	... ...	„ 60

WE can confidently recommend above watches not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases and the neatness of their appearance.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

WE have received a new consignment of these favourite race watches, which in consequence of the largely increased sales, we can offer to the public at the following reduced rates:—

In white metal cases	... ...	...Rs. 60
„ silver	„	... „ 70
„ gold	„	... „ 150

The success of these watches has been firmly established at the last Bombay and Bangalore as well as other races, and racing men are unanimous that it is the most accurate and most convenient watch ever constructed for the purpose.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

CALENDER LEVER WATCHES.

THESE very useful watches are always in stock of the following descriptions and prices:—

In Silver open face cases	... ...	Rs. 40
„ „ Hunting	„	„ 40

The watches show on separate dials the days of the week and the dates, the correctness of which can be fully relied upon.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.

WE receive weekly shipments of our well-known cheap silver lever watches of usual excellent quality.

In open crystal face cases	...	...Rs.
„ hunting	„ ...	...
„ half hunting	„ ...	...

FAVRE-LEUBA & C

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOME FOR YOUNG CHILDREN.—Parents desirous of a comfortable HOME for their young Children in the healthy climate of the Isle of Wight, are requested to communicate with the undersigned. A large and well-appointed House, situated in its own grounds, kitchen-garden, etc., combining the unusual advantages of SEA BATHING and COUNTRY LIFE. Children carefully nursed and thoroughly well fed. Best medical advice procurable, and no pains spared to render the Children comfortable. Only a limited number can be accepted, as the undersigned personally superintends their welfare. REFERENCES: THE REVEREND CANNON CONNOR, M. A., RURAL DEAN, CHAPLAIN IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, General Sir HENRY DALY, K. C. B. All communications to be addressed to Mr. R. W., Alverbank Ryde. Inclusive Terms, 80 guineas.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHAH GORDHUNDAS BHAIDAS has contracted to purchase from MUDUN CHUSNAJEE, ANUNTA MUDUNJEE and DINANATH MUDUNJEE, the immoveable property mentioned below. All persons having or claiming any right, title, or interest in the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to Mr. MANSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI at his office, No. 23, Meadow Street, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

All that piece or parcel of foras freehold land or ground registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 155 and 583, and New Survey No. 73721, containing by admeasurement nine thousand five hundred and twenty-five square yards or thereabouts, with the messuages, tenements or buildings or chawls built and standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Nos. 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 401, 98 and 99, all which premises are situate at Mount Road or Ghodupdeo Road, in the registration sub-district of Mandvee, in Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the property of Port Trust, on or towards the west by the public road called Mount Road or Ghodupdeo Road, on or towards the south partly by the property of Port Trust and partly by a passage leading to Ghodupdeo Village, and on or towards the north partly by the property of Port Trust and partly by the property of Gunput Maneckjee, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Mudun Trustees, Anunta Mudunjee, and Dinanath Muddonjee. Dated this 3rd day of October, 1881.

MANSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

Established 1867.

Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.
Calcutta, 9, Ezra Street.
London, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.

TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also TELEGRAPH payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including address, when registered, 2 words. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

Wm. WATSON & Co.

FURNITURE REPPS.

48 in. Plain Crimson, Rs. 4-8 per yard.
48 in. Plain Maroon, Rs. 4-8 per yard.
48 in. Plain Green, Rs. 4-8 per yard.
48 in. Striped Crimson, Rs. 4-0 per yard.
48 in. Striped Maroon, Rs. 4-0 per yard.
48 in. Striped Green, Rs. 4-0 per yard.
48 in. Plain Blue, Rs. 5-0 per yard.

Patterns Post Free.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON AND CO.,
ESPLAN

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 3.

MARKET closed for Dussera holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Byculla, 1,114 tons, Captain J. A. Magenis, sailed yesterday for Rangoon via Coast and Cochin with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, 1,348 tons, Captain W. J. Rule, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Aden and Jeddah with a general cargo and 512 pilgrims.

THE steamer Brocodalle, 1,412 tons, Captain T. Reynolds, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Alexandria (14th (September) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Beyts and Co.

THE steamer Incheluva, 1,453 tons, Captain J. H. Harding, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Port Said (17th September) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. and A Graham and Co.

THE ship Loch Awe, 1,053 tons, Captain N. Nicol, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Liverpool (23rd June) with a cargo of 1,473 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE steamer Oorun, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Coast and Cutch, with Mr. Joomabhoy Lalljee and family, Mr. Soonderdas Moorarjee, and 230 deck passengers. She will sail to-day for same ports with 125 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 5,000 tons, Captain W. Sleeman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers. Mr. and Mrs. Wray, Nawab Jumal Khan, Asst. Apothy. Rath, Mr. Shaik Ebrahim, and 412 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
2	Brocodalle (s)	Reynolds ..	Alexandria, Sept. 14.
	Loch Awe	Nicol.....	Liverpool, June 23.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Cutch, Sept. 30.
3	Euphrates (s)	Sleeman	Kurrachee, Sept. 30.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destinations.
3	Byculla (s).....	Magenis	Rangoon.
	Clan Alpine (s)....	Rule	Liverpool.

The steamer Oorun, Baker, to Coast and Cutch, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Indus, to Southampton, &c.
Steamer Brocodale, to Marseilles and Genoa.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall (s)—114 bales cotton, Bhojraj Nurpall ; 100 bales cotton, M. D. Cama and Co ; 28 bales wool, Gasonjee Goculdass ; 30 cwts. cardamums seed, Hurjeewan Madhowjee ; 51 bales hemp, Khatow Mathoora.

Armenia (s)—400 cwts wheat, Maheshdass Govindram ; 12,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 800 cwts wheat, Mooljee Jeewraj and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Gangjee Nurput ; 400 cwts wheat, Mooljee Veljee ; 800 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 184½ cwts coir yarn, J. F. Sheenan.

Incheluva (s)—818 cwts wheat, Damodurdass Hemandass ; 4,000 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonjee and Co ; 6,240 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 8,000 cwts wheat, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co ; 8,000 cwts wheat and 200 casks castor oil, Ralli Brothers.

Rossija (s)—1,600 cwts wheat, Mooljee Nursee.

FOR LONDON.

Mongolia (s)—4 cases shawls, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Armenia (s)—3,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Brocodalle (s)—32,800 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca (s), —50 cwts onions, Hassan Baba ; 10 cases glassware, M. Pallonjee and Co ; 2½ cwts nuralvang and 25 bales twist, Curreembhoy Ebram.

Gwalior (s)—54 cwts ivory, Bundally Esmail ; 18 chests opium, Hajee Essac Elias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior (s)—77½ chests opium, Abraham Ezra and Co ; 36 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 4.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

55-81—Shapoorjee and T. Ambavahoo vs Joosub Jamal and others—R. M. Sayani.

323-81—Balkrishna and B.—Lladhur Javerchund vs Bai Devcoverbai and another—J. Macfarlane.

340-81—Jefferson B. and D. Mohodass—Govindram and another vs Asanund Kishordass.

351-81—Shapoorjee and T.—Jokabhai *alias* Jokerda Khetsey vs Govindrao and others.

366-81—J. C. Cama—Ruttonjee Bomanjee Shroff vs Rustomjee Bottlewala.

372-81—Tyabjee and D.—Kissondass Nanakram and another vs Ramdass Ramnarayen and others.

373-81—Jafferon B. and D.—Daya Kirpal and others—vs Dwarkadass Luckmidass.

377-81—J. Macfarlane—Jan Mahomed Hajee Joosub vs Gorjeee Malmanjee Venayasagurjee.

378-81—Khunderao M.—Venoba Sadasev vs Pandoorung Jewba and another.

381-81—Tobin and R.—Jamsetjee Pestonjee Jewajee vs Dhunjeebhoy Jewajee Dessai—Ardesir and H.

386-81—Muljee and B.—Sorabjee Dossabhoy Nadershaw vs J. Henderson.

391-81—In Person—Vulli Mahomed Rajub vs Hassan bin Bhiccoo.

Long Causes.

476-80—R. M. Sayani—C. A. Turner vs Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia—Hearn C. and L.—Part heard.

569-72—H. Bicknell—Icharam Gungadass vs Nundlal Beharilal and others—Shapurjee and T. and Ardesir and H.—Part heard.

450-79—Craigie, L and O.—C. A. Turner vs Kessowjee Naik —Hearn. C. and L.—Part heard.

7-81—Janardhun and H.—Morarjee Premjee vs Bhimjee Ghirdhur and others—J. Macfarlane.—Part heard.

495-80—Tyabjee and D.—Hajee Abdul R. Hajee Allarakhia vs T. Henderson and others—Craigie, L. and O.

499-80—Shapurjee and T.—Chutturbhoj Khimjee and another vs Cassibai—Hearn, C. and L.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

In the matter of the Trustees and Mortgages Power Act 1866 and in the matter of the petition of Nicholas Dega.

Ardesir and H. for Petitioner and Tobin and R. for M. P. D. Souza Franklin and others.

614-79—J. Macfarlane—Baiji vs Nusserwanjee Ardesir Wadia and others.—Hearn C. and L. and Chalk and Walker.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Gooroo Harinarayen Gungadass Mathooradass Bawa, deceased, —Tyabjee and D.—Jadabdasjee Gooroo Gungadasjee Bawa vs Pamchurundassee Gungadasjee Bawa—Crawford and R.—Part heard.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Bawajee Gungadasjee Mathooradasjee Ramdasjee, deceased.—Crawford and R.—Ramcharundasjee Gungadasjee Bawa vs Balakdasjee Bawa Gooroo Gangadasjee Bawa—Tyebjee and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

517-80—Shapurjee and T.—Tyebjee Sullemanjee vs James Bapty—Payne and G.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

575-80—Tyabjee and D.—Jumnadass Bapoojee vs Bhikubhoy Samuldass and others.—Part heard.

575-77—J. Macfarlane—Lalljee Veerjee vs Muncherjee Rustomjee Khumbata.

343-79—Jefferson B. and D.—L. A. Wallace and another vs Chundoomul Nursingdass.

468-80—R. M. Sayani—Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy vs Rahimbhoy Nanjee Settled.

23-81—Shapurjee and T.—Ambavahoo vs Giga Mahomed and another.

92-81—Tobin and R.—Chowakaren Killate Coonjee, &c., vs Memon Ebrahim Cumoowani.

133-81—Smith and F.—Sorabjee Cursetjee Sookhia vs Dossabhoy Jamsetjee Desai—J. C. Cama.

209-81—Muljee and B.—A. H. Campbell and another vs Canjee Jaitha.

357-81—J. Macfarlane—Hurridass Soonderdass and others vs Runchord Purmanund.

Long Causes.

281-81—Smith and F.—Aga Mahomed Jaffer Shirazi vs Beebee Nessa—Tobin and R.—Part heard.

254-80—H. Bicknell—Thacker Purshotum Kullianjee vs Ranjee Balajee and another—M. M. Munshi.

[illegible]IGENCE.

[illegible]Genl., on duty,

[illegible]leave, from Poona.

[illegible]N. I., from leave, from

[illegible]to rejoin, from Eng-

[illegible]rom England.

[illegible]n Aden.

[illegible]ave, from

[illegible]ree.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, Oct. 1.)

The Hon. the Lieut.-Govr. is pleased to permit Mr. R. J. Leeds, Dist. and Sess. Judge, Gorkhpur, to avail himself of the ensuing Dusera vacation.

The Hon. the Lieut.-Govr. is pleased to permit Mr. W. Young, Dist. and Sess. Judge, Bareilly, to avail himself of the Dusera vacation, from 24th Sept. to 16th Oct.

Surgeon-Major E. B. Gardner, Civil Surgeon, 2nd class, Shahjahanpur, one month's privilege leave from 15th September.

Surgeon A. J. Wilcocks, Civil Surgeon, 2nd class, Saharanpur, privilege leave for one month and fourteen days, from 15th October.

With effect from the 29th August, Mr. W. Duthoit, Magistrate and Collector, 1st grade, to be District and Sessions Judge, 2nd grade.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to accept the resignation of his Commission in the Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps by Lieut. J. W. Welsh.

BRITISH BURMAH ORDERS.

(British Burmah Gazette.)

Capt. C. H. E. Adamson, Asst. Comsr., is appointed to officiate as a Dy. Comsr., 4th Grade, and is transferred to the charge of the Tavoy dist., vice Major W. G. Hughes, who proceeds on privilege leave.

Mr. C. J. A. Duke, Asst. Comsr., is appointed to officiate as Dy. Comsr., 4th Grade, and is transferred to the charge of the Tavoy dist., Capt. C. H. E. Adamson, Offg. Dy. Comsr., 4th Grade, being transferred to the charge of the Akyab dist.

The Chief Comsr. sanctions the following appointment in the Rangoon and Irrawaddy (State) Ry. V. R. Corps :—

Lieut. H. Samuel to be paymaster (with the hony. rank of Capt.) in addition to his other duties.

Mr. B. H. Blacker, Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State) Ry. to the Provl. Estabt., and is posted to the Pegu div.

Mr. J. Donnan, Asst. Engr., 3rd Grade, is transferred from Henzada to the Bassein div.

Capt. C. C. C. Barlow, R. E., Exec Engr., 3rd Grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for two years in anticipation of the sanction of H. E. the C.-in-C.

Mr. R. J. Bailey, Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, is granted 18 months' leave on medical certificate, with the usual subsidiary leave.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

ASTHMA AND DIFFICULT BREATHING.

ASTHMA AND DIFFICULT BREATHING.

PROMPTLY RELIEVED BY DATURA TATULA.

ASTHMATIC PAROXYSMS AVERTED AND SUBDUED BY

DATURA TATULA, THE EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR

ASTHMA AND OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

DATURA TATULA, GROWN AND PREPARED BY

SAVORY & MOORE, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, in all forms for Inhalation—Cigars, Cigarettes, or Tobacco—Pastilles and Powder for burning. Sold everywhere.

DEFECTIVE SIGHT.
HARRIS AND LAWRENCE
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HIGGINS—[illegible] at the Arthur Crawford Market,

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GUNNING—September 26th, at Meerut, the wife of Sub-Conductor D. Gunning, Traffic Manager, Upper and Lower Ganges Canal, of a son.

HIGMAN—September 28th, at Lahore, the wife of F. A. Higman, of a daughter.

DEATH.

TAYLOR—September 29th, at Bangalore, Caroline Georgina Taylor, daughter of the late John Taylor, late Manager of the Mysore Commissioner's Office.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1881.

THE negotiations between the British and French Governments respecting a new Anglo-French Commercial Treaty appear to have broken down. It is certain they have been adjourned until the 24th inst., and that the English delegates are returning to London to confer with the Government. According to the *Times*, the question of the duties on woollens and cottons presents insuperable difficulties for the present. The French are evidently determined to abide by their neo-protectionist policy, and if they refuse to enter into a Commercial Treaty which would secure "fair trade" between the two countries, it is much better that there should be no treaty at all. Nothing can be gained by giving up our liberty of action, if the French do not make substantial concessions, to make it worth our while to do so.

THE news of the conciliation between the German Government and the German Catholics is, indeed, one of the most striking episodes in the secular conflict between spiritual convictions and temporal power which modern times have witnessed, but it was both easy to foresee by observers who were not blinded by the excitement of the contest, and it can be easily explained now that it has come about. It is very hard in modern times to carry out persecution. Even the old-fashioned red-handed sort of axe-and-faggot business failed very often ; and in modern times, when it is impossible to persecute to these extremities if a population shows itself at all stubborn in its maintenance of the prohibited creed, opinion finally defeats force. There was no doubt about the stubbornness of the German Catholics. It was all to no purpose that the State banished their bishops one by one, and banished their priests by the hundred. When the day came when there were sixteen hundred German parishes destitute of parish priests, these very sixteen hundred parishes were more obstinate in defying the Falck laws and voting against the Government than any other districts in the country. It was the voting against the Government that touched Prince Bismarck in his most sensitive point. Do what he could, there were always nearer a third than a fourth of the Parliament [illegible]orn opponents of his policy, not merely on [illegible]Church question, but on pretty nearly every [illegible]n on which Catholic vengeance could [illegible]self at the expense of a hostile minis- [illegible]y the Centre party marched into [illegible] we should say, along with [illegible]o protested against the in- [illegible]ry expenditure ; another [illegible]ir practical sympathy to [illegible] complaining of the [illegible] privilege by the [illegible]which had presum- [illegible]ics out of Berlin. [illegible]and as the old [illegible]pport Prince [illegible]peaking up, [illegible] when it [illegible]d for a [illegible] solid [illegible]nce [illegible], [illegible]. [illegible]

demonstration in the opposite quarter. So when the disgusted Liberals heard that Bishop Korum of Treves had been actually recognized by the Government without having to swear obedience to the Falck laws, had been invited to a friendly interview at Varzin by the grim Bismarck himself, and was to have an audience of the Emperor William afterwards, the universal cry was that "the Prince Chancellor cannot make a majority without the Ultramontanes, and like Henri Quatre he thinks that supreme power is well worth a mass."

There is a great deal of weight to be laid upon this view of the facts. There is no doubt that, as the knowledge was forced upon him by events he could not explain away that the whole Catholic population of the country must remain in opposition so long as their Church was deprived of its ancient liberties, Prince Bismarck, like a sensible politician, began to review his position ; and gradually it was seen that reconciliation was coming, as Mr. Gladstone would say, "within the range of practical politics." But it would be doing a sort of injustice even to that burly and unsentimental statesman if we did not admit that other considerations besides the mere construction of a ministerial majority presented themselves to his mind as the conflict grew more prolonged and as no signs were forthcoming of faint-heartedness or surrender on the part of the Catholic recalcitrants. Unquestionably one of the motives which had led Prince Bismarck to impose the penal laws on the Catholics ten years since was suggested by the belief that the German Catholics resented the substitution of a Protestant Hohenzollern for a Catholic Hapsburg in the foremost place of the Fatherland, that warm sympathy united the French and German members of the same Church, that the dogma of infallibility had armed the Pope with absolute powers over the Catholic world, and that the Pope would favour Catholic France against heretical Germany. Dr. Dollinger, whose high character and learned reputation had acquired an influence of the most wide-reaching kind, was eloquent upon all these themes, and the Chancellor was persuaded to embark upon the noxious business of repression and persecution. A good deal has happened to upset Prince Bismarck's trust in these representations, especially as the conduct of the governing party of French Republicans towards the Catholics completely liberated the mind of German politicians from any suspicion that the German Catholics entertained a hankering affection for M. Gambetta, M. Ferry, and the other citizen-ministers whose expulsion of the Jesuits, secularisation of the schools, and threatened abolition of the budget of public worship have filled the Catholic world with alarm and anger. When citizen Paul Bert the other day obtained the warm encomia of citizen Gambetta for speaking of the divinity as "old bogey," and declaring that "religion and immorality were identical," Prince Bismarck could feel satisfied that the German Catholics might safely be trusted not to agitate for annexation to the French Republic.

The attitude of the Church and the Pope towards Socialism is said on good authority to have completed the favourable disposition of the German authorities towards the Catholic party. Prince Bismarck, the Emperor himself, the entire Court and governing class, are profoundly alarmed at the force which Socialism has acquired in the Fatherland. They have endeavoured partly to repress it by severe coercion ; they have partly attempted to coax off its adherents by imperial projects for the amelioration of the working classes which have startled by their magnitude and significance the ordinary professors of political economy, and convulsed with a sort of terror the steady-going Liberals and Radicals. But Socialism does not appear to be very susceptible either of being suppressed or bribed. Bebel and Liebknecht coolly tell the workmen to accept the concessions of the Government as "instalments" of the Socialist programme. A large party among the Conservatives in particular are convinced that the lack of religion has a great deal to do with the irreverent attitude of the masses towards all sorts of established authority, and they believe that the anti-Church laws, passed primarily against the Catholics, have injured Christian com- [illegible] seriously in many respects not originally aimed at. For instance, under the idea that it would diminish the dependence of Catholics on their priests, the strict Prussian laws requiring religious baptism and marriage, and throwing all sorts of obstacles in the way of leaving the Church of one's birth, were abolished. But the Catholics naturally persisted in getting from the priest the sacraments of baptism and matrimony which the laws of the Church demanded, while crowds of people outside of Catholicism, whose principal connexion with their ecclesiastical establishments occurred on the occasion of marriages and christenings, now completely dropped the unnecessary practices. German Protestant clergymen have for years been in the habit of quoting the dolorous diminution of religious marriages and others ceremonies as proof of the evil of the new system. A dislike of irreligion and a fear of Socialism undoubtedly co-operated with more political motives in bringing about the present conciliatory disposition of the German Government.

IT is not so long since an unfortunate wight, who appealed against a sentence of transportation for life, had his case re-considered, with the result that he was sentenced to be hanged. The stupefaction of that unhappy man, who could scarcely have appreciated the grim humour of what, to other people, looked like a practical joke, must be equalled by that of His Holiness the Maharaj Vrijeshji Vrijnathji, who, having moved heaven and earth to procure a revision of his sentence to simple imprisonment for two years, has had the two years changed into five by a stroke of the pen. This is very hard upon a god, it must be confessed ; and it is not easy to see what can now be done to help him, unless he takes the bull by the horns and works a miracle. The good easy people of all persuasions who recently, in disregard of our advice, petitioned Government to reconsider the Maharaj's case on the ground of the special sanctity of his character, must now regret the ill-advised action which has procured for them a slap in the face, and for their friend an extra three years' imprisonment. What makes the aggravation of the Maharaj's punishment the more aggravating, is that the Governor in Council did not think it necessary to enhance the punishment of any other of the appellants, and that he saw his way to cancelling the conviction of one of them. We think it is a pity that the objects and reasons for converting the two years into five in the case of the Maharaj were not set forth with greater fulness in the Resolution of Government. "If the punishment of imprisonment falls on him with exceptional severity in consequence of his social position and circumstances, and of the sanctity which attaches to his personality in the minds of a large section of his countrymen, it must be remembered that those same considerations constitute an aggravation of the disgraceful offence of which he has been convicted." This sentence simply balances the excess of pain and indignity which imprisonment must occasion to one of the Maharaj's social and religious position, against the aggravation of an offence which that position constituted. There is nothing to prepare the mind for that which follows abruptly : "The Governor in Council will not alter the sentence in regard to the nature of the imprisonment to which he has been committed, but directs that its duration shall be increased from two to five years." Not a word is vouchsafed as to the reasons for changing the period of imprisonment from two years to five, rather than to three or to seven. No doubt the Government has good reasons, but it has kept them to itself.

IT is rather surprising in this present year of grace 1881, and in a magazine with such a deservedly high reputation as *Blackwood*, to find one of those old coarse attacks upon Anglo-Indian ladies and gentlemen which used to be considered rather funny thirty years ago. The writer of an article called "Recollections à la Fourchette," in the August number of *Blackwood*, has described at some length, and with considerable unction, the way that passengers to and from India live on board the P. and O. steamers, together with what they eat and the manner of their eating it. After remarking with wonder on "the tremendously solid meals" disposed of by travellers on board the great Cunard line of steamers as they cross and re-cross the Atlantic, he goes on to say, "But against either native-born American or emigrating Briton we should be content, for staying powers, to back the Anglo-Indian gentleman voyaging Eastward after long leave devoted to patching up his liver." Here we may pause for a moment to hail with pleasure the re-appearance of that fine old crusted idea that English residents in India pay periodical visits to England at long intervals to patch up livers which the too constant and heavy consumption of Bass's pale ale and old Madeira have materially damaged. But our critic goes on to say, "We have sailed from Southampton in sound bodily condition, made decent weather of it in Biscay's sleepless bay, and as long as we were to the westward of the Pillars of Hercules, have neither felt surprise nor expressed distaste at the cuisine." But this happy state of things was too good to last ; and we now come to the climax, in which the writer in *Blackwood* at once smites the P. and O. cooking, and crushes Anglo-Indian ladies and gentlemen with the ponderous bludgeon of his satire. "But day after day, our discomfort at meals," he complains, "was aggravated by disgust which may have had its origin in envy. There was the invariable profusion of steaming dishes at breakfast, that would have been appropriate to the latitudes of Scotland or Scandinavia. There was the same lavish display of ponderous joints at dinner with mulligatawnies and other messes of similar consistency. Yet day after day, and meal after meal, cadaverous civilians, sallow-cheeked soldiers, and ladies who lounged away the days in their lolling chairs, seldom stirring a finger except to wave a fan, went to work on the fare with unabated eagerness." This elegant extract strongly reminds us of the old English gentleman in the play who says, "Sir, I hate prejudice, I hate the French." It recalls the India of a by-gone day, when an Anglo-Indian was called a Nabob, and was popularly supposed to have acquired his wealth by torturing wealthy natives for the sake of their jewels. The "cadaverous civilian" is a fine, well-sounding phrase, smacking even more of alliteration than the "sallow-cheeked soldier." However, the "lolling lady," who only leaves her lounging chair to eagerly attack ponderous joints, is a novel and striking feature in a caricature which is not only absurd, but also very dull.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

THE series of resolutions which Mr. Parnell has laid before the Irish Convention now sitting at Dublin, and which will, no doubt, be unanimously adopted, amount to nothing less than a formal declaration of implacable hostility to England and the English. The Land Act, according to Mr. Parnell, has been passed by the British Government in the hope of creating disunion among Irishmen ; and he therefore exhorts his countrymen to discard it altogether, and to continue the agitation begun by the Land League for the extinction of landlordism and the establishment of the legislative independence of Ireland. He jeers at Mr. Gladstone's attempts to define a fair rent, and, fortifying himself on an unfortunate assertion made by Mr. Bright that not one-tenth of the improvements on Irish farms have been made by the landlords, he claims for the tenants nine-tenths at least of existing rents. But why should the tenants be thus presented with the virtual freehold of the farms they occupy ? Surely, if their labour has created the value of the landlord's interest, it is none the less true that the tenant himself would have been able to do little or nothing without the help of the labourer. If, therefore, the fruits of the soil are to belong to "the tiller," the labourer will have a just right to complain, unless he is included in the [illegible] division. The doctrine of extinction of landlordism brings us, in fact, to communism pure and simple. Mr. Parnell, of course, perceives this, and you will see that a great portion of his speech of yesterday was devoted to the task of cajoling the labourers, and inducing them to make common cause with the farmers till Ireland gets her freedom. The farmers are entreated to deal liberally with the labourers, and the impudent suggestion is made that they should borrow money freely from the State under the provisions of the Land Act, in order to present each labourer with a cottage and piece of land of his own. Of course, the debts thus created can be repudiated whenever the legislative independence of the country is secured. If this mode of satisfying their demands does not succeed, Mr. Parnell promises to put himself at the head of a labourers' movement. All this elaborate pleading shows that the Land League has raised a spirit among the labourers which it cannot lay, and that Mr. Parnell is desperately afraid lest a quarrel should break out over the spoils appropriated to the tenants by the Land Act. It is obvious that, unless he can conciliate the labouring class, his plan for the further gratification of his hatred against this country by the exclusion of English goods from Ireland must collapse. The people are required to make sacrifices by buying what they want "anywhere but in England," and they are not at all likely to nerve themselves to the heroic act of self-sacrifice involved in paying higher prices for articles of Irish or American manufacture unless they are well paid for it. But, if Mr. Parnell were not blinded by malice, he must see that in any case this childish and insane scheme to "boycott" England has not a chance of success so long as Irish ports remain open to English trade. If the Irish people generally responded to his call, they would expose themselves to a terrible policy of retaliation in England, where already the feeling against Irishmen has become so strong that a very slight increase of irritation would suffice to exclude Irish workmen from employment of any kind. But it is idle to suppose for a moment that Irishmen will be such fools as to follow Mr. Parnell's lead in this matter. Mr. Parnell himself is half an American by descent, and all his sympathies seem to be with America. He does not take the trouble to conceal his desire to break the English connection altogether ; and you will observe that the hall in which the Convention meets is hung with American and Irish banners, and that the Land League is now maintained almost entirely by American subscriptions. In fact, his repulse in Ulster last week has driven Mr. Parnell on a course of agitation which is almost avowedly treasonable ; and, if the unanimity of his confederates were an indication of the true state of public feeling in Southern and Western Ireland, the measurable distance that separated us last year from civil war must now have been nearly traversed. England has nothing to gain by offering any more concessions to a party whose designs are to overthrow everywhere the imperial power of this country ; and the era of conciliation for Ireland which has lasted for sixty years, may now be considered closed. It depends on the Irish people themselves to say whether they will accept the Land Act and renounce Mr. Parnell, or be dragged by him into criminal and ruinous enterprises ; and before the end of the year we shall know which of these alternatives is to be chosen.

The military mutiny at Cairo can have surprised no one who knows anything of Egypt. I must except, indeed, the English and French controllers and the European officials generally, who, no doubt, fancied that things would go on for ever as smoothly as they have done in Egypt during the last eighteen months. Able officials have a singular knack of persuading themselves that a conquered people will appraise their virtues at the exact price they are worth, and be sincerely grateful to them for their great condescension in showing the subject nation how well it can be governed. No Indian civilian, for instance, could bring himself to believe that the mild Hindu would ever be guilty of the vile ingratitude of shaking off the wise and benevolent yoke of an intelligent and conscientious foreign bureaucracy. But experience shows that in all countries men like to be governed by rulers of their own race, and prefer injustice, oppression, and torture at the hands of a native prince, with the chances of a lottery which may some day or other turn out for them the splendid prizes of public life, to the uniform dead level of subjection to equal laws administered by aliens. If this is the case with the mass of mankind, how much stronger must be the feeling of repugnance to foreign rule amongst the privileged classes of a conquered nation, and especially among the military caste. It does not require much acumen to divine the sentiments of the Arab Pashas and Beys in Egypt, who under Ismail could do pretty much as they liked, and who are now furious at seeing the revenues of the country collected and administered by the Barings, the Goldsmids, and the Colvins for the benefit of English and French bondholders. Their wrath is natural enough, and I wish we could set against it the conviction, which we may fairly cherish in India, that foreign rule is on the whole advantageous to the labouring population and general body of taxpayers in Egypt. But is there any pretence for saying that the fellaheen are better off now than they were in Ismail's time ? Their money is not squandered in luxury by the Khedive and his courtiers ; but it is taken away out of the country to pay creditors who have been quite as rapacious cormorants as the native Pashas themselves were. The controllers know nothing and care nothing about the condition of the fellah ; they are only agents for the bondholders ; and, while they keep the present Khedive from plundering the public treasury, they make themselves odious by drawing magnificent salaries for doing only six months' work in the year. They spend at least half their time in Europe, and while they are in Egypt one of their principal occupations seems to be to write letters and telegrams for the London and Paris papers. Whenever anything goes wrong, they are almost invariably found to be absent from the post of duty. It is not surprising, therefore, that the revolt the other day found them quite unprepared, although the army had been preparing for a *pronunciamento* during many months. It seems to me highly probable that the new Khedive, who must feel his position of princely dummy quite intolerable, stirred up the mutiny himself, and there can hardly be a doubt that he secretly sympathizes with the rebellious colonels ; he would be less than man if he did not do so. To have one Prime Minister is bad enough ; but a Prince with a native Prime Minister and two foreign controllers must feel that modern civilisation has invented for crowned heads an ingenious mode of torture far exceeding in refined cruelty even the punishment of Tantalus. A compromise is said to have been effected, so that the difficulty is settled for the time ; and the telegrams from Alexandria of course invite us to admire the tact and energy of Mr. Colvin, who seems to have advised the Khedive to bring about this settlement by granting all the demands of the insurgents. But it is quite clear that the army, having once found out the secret of its own strength, will continue to rule Egypt till it is either disbanded or destroyed. Now, the beauty of the joint management of Egyptian affairs by England and France is that these two Powers are far too jealous of one another to be able to agree how the necessary force should be used to crush the Egyptian army. The experience of this last week has shown that the intervention of an Anglo-French expedition is quite out of the question, and also that France will not hear of the resumption by Turkey of her old authority over Egypt and the despatch of a Turkish force from Constantinople to Alexandria. It appears to me clear, therefore, that the experiment of a joint administration of Egypt by the Western Powers of Europe has broken down ; for no Government can be said to have a real existence which does not know where to lay its hand on troops to crush a rebellion. It is almost a pity that the mutinous colonels accepted the Khedive's concessions ; for, while France has as much as she can manage to do in Tunis and Algeria, a revolution in Egypt demanding immediate action could only have been dealt with by England. Sir Charles Dilke, though compelled to associate with the philosophical Radicals of the Birmingham school, is at heart in foreign politics a Radical of the Oliver Cromwell rather than the John Bright type, and it must not be forgotten that Cromwell really originated the saying, afterwards adopted by Palmerston, that he would make the name of Englishmen as much respected throughout the world as that of the Roman citizen ever was. I believe, therefore, that the present Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs would be secretly well pleased to have to send orders for the Mediterranean fleet to go to Alexandria and the Indian transports to land their freights in Egypt, for he knows quite well that it is a question of life and death for the rulers of British India to keep a firm grip on Egypt. But Sir C. Dilke has to obey a Cabinet of Ministers who dread nothing so much as taking action in any foreign complication that may arise ; and so things will be allowed to drift in Egypt till perhaps one or two successes won by the Arab insurgents over French troops in Tunis set the whole Mahomedan world in a blaze.

Co-operation in London has brought down the prices of most things for the consumer, but the monopoly of the fishmongers has not yet been touched, and much interest is therefore felt in the result of the inquiry now resolved upon by the Corporation of London, after long debate, as to the expediency of removing the wholesale fish-market from Billingsgate to a site near Blackfriars Bridge, just in front of the *Times* office. There is no site more convenient than that of Billingsgate for water access, and the market there is also within easy reach of the East end of London. Fish, too, is cheap enough there for any one who chooses to take the trouble to go and buy it ; but [illegible] love's journey to Billingsgate for three-[illegible]ths of the population of London, and consequently to the tender mercies of the retail shops scattered about the town. The business at Billingsgate, too, has so much increased that there is no room for it now on a site hemmed in between the river on one side and a steep hill hill on the other, and it is impossible to open new approaches to Billingsgate except at an enormous cost ; whereas at Blackfriars there is plenty of room, and the site is approached by the finest thoroughfares in the metropolis. It is preposterous, too, to say that fishing craft cannot come up the river as far as Blackfriars Bridge. Londoners, therefore, look forward eagerly to seeing Billingsgate supplemented, if not superseded, by a new fish-market. I see that the experiment, tried by the Orient Company, of supplying London with Australian meat brought home in refrigerating chambers has failed. It sold well enough at first, but the dealers seem to have found out that it will not keep, for they will not have it now at any price. This is a great pity, for one would like to see Australia compete with America in the meat supply. As I am speaking of the trade with the East, let me call your attention to the magnificent scheme described in to-day's *Times* for new docks at Tilbury to accommodate the largest ocean-going steamers at all states of the tide, and save the tedious voyage up the winding and dirty river Thames to the docks now in use.

The Trades' Union delegates have disposed very summarily this week of some representatives of the fair trade party who had found admission to the Congress. It seems certain that those men were not delegates of trade associations, and they were therefore rightfully expelled ; but the wrath expressed by Mr. Broadhurst and others at such an intrusion is mainly due to the fact that they have worked Trades' Unions for many years in the interest of the Liberal party, and are now disquieted at the prospect of having their authority shaken.

J. M. M.

THE DECADENCE OF TURKEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUGUST 31.

THIS must, of necessity, be a short letter, for there is a dearth of news, and a special correspondent cannot, any more than the Israelites could, make "bricks without straw." Chaff he may, and often does, supply, but it is an insufficient substitute for news. The Ramazan, which has been drearier and duller than any Ramazan which I have known, has passed ; the Bairam, shorn of much of its accustomed splendour, has come and gone ; and, as I led you to expect in my last letter, none of the wonderful transformations which we were told would occur immediately after the Bairam, have become visible. Baker Pasha, who was credited by the Telegraph Agency with having been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish forces in Tripoli, has returned, and has received no such appointment. Indeed, I know from his own lips that the first intimation which he had of it was from an English newspaper which he saw in Vienna whilst he was on his road hither. Since his arrival here he has heard nothing more about it, nor is there the slightest probability of his receiving any superior command. We, and no doubt you also, were told that Hobart Pasha was to be made "Minister of Marine" immediately upon his return to Constantinople. The Telegraph Agency, in this case, had some sort of foundation for its news, inasmuch as it was Admiral Hobart himself who, during his stay in England, put the story in circulation ; but now that the amphibious warrior who is part general and part admiral has returned, the whole story has crumbled into dust, and the superstructure which had been raised upon it, of the revival of English influence in Turkey, has perished with it. The Telegraph Agency has played us strange tricks lately, and it is well that you and your readers should be warned against the deceptive rubbish which it circulates. To-day is the anniversary of the Sultan's accession to the throne, and it had been gravely telegraphed to all the capitals of Europe that he was about to celebrate the anniversary by a grand State banquet at the palace of Beicos (on the upper Bosphorus), at which all the great officers of State and the entire diplomatic body were to be present. Europe was told that there were to be extensive illuminations and brilliant fire-works on the occasion, and that the entire cost of the celebration would not be less than £9,000. The report produced a great effect, for we learn by telegraph this evening that a leading London journal, which was once well informed, has in a leading-article praised the Sultan for his inauguration of this supposed banquet, and congratulated him upon having

TELEGRAMS.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE HERAT FORCE.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, OCT. 3.

It is reported from Herat that Anbia Khan had defeated the Herat force. News of this defeat had caused disturbances in the city.

THE SARIK TURKOMANS NEAR HERAT.

The Sarik Turkomans have reached the neighbourhood of Herat. The Ersarkohi tribe and the people of Ghor are said to have joined the Turkish force.

COMMANDS OF NATIVE REGIMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 3.

The *Englishman* states that the question of the period of the tenure of the command of native regiments has been decided. The Secretary of State has ruled that all such appointments will in future be tenable for seven years, or until the incumbent has reached the age of fifty-two.

The ruling will not affect existing appointments.

THE MULTAN RIOTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCT. 3.

Mr. Roe, the Deputy Commissioner of Multan, describes as a malicious invention the assertion of a native paper that during the riots the Sikh troops sided with the Hindus on the ground that they owed duty to their religion as well as to Government. He also denies the charge of having made changes in the old regulations regarding conveyance of meat through special routes, the truth being that the rules made thirty years since are still in full force. There were no restrictions regarding routes. As to slaughter and sale the rules are the same as elsewhere—that cows be slaughtered at a distance from the city, and that no shops for the sale of raw beef be permitted within the walls.

Mr. Roe informs the *Civil and Military Gazette* that he means to institute an immediate action against the native paper which characterizes in libellous language his conduct during the riots. He adds that there are other parts of the article which contain various false statements, calculated and probably intended to cause general excitement amongst the Hindus, and make it appear that the present disturbance is a dispute between them and Government, instead of a quarrel between two factions in which Government as represented by the local authorities is doing its best to maintain peace and effect a reconciliation.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE ANGLO-FRENCH COMMERCIAL TREATY.

LONDON, OCT. 3,

The negotiations with France for a new Treaty of Commerce have been adjourned until the 24th October. Contradictory reports generally confirm the paragraph published in the *Times* of Saturday last respecting the hitch in the negotiations.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, OCT. 2.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* publishes an article respecting the concentration of Russian troops at Askabad, and states that the occupation of Askabad passes beyond will be the natural result and necessity for the guarantee of Russia's safety among the Turkoman steppes.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, OCT. 1.

The Bombay mails of the 13th ult, arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, OCT. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Patna, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

PORT SAID, OCT 2.

The s. s. Compta, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this afternoon.

LONDON, OCT. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed unchanged.

Surats firm.

Fair Dholleras	..	4¼
4 „	Sterling Loan	101
4 „	Rupee Paper	89½
4½	do.	91
3 per cent.	Consols for account	99
3	French Rentes	110¿
Bar Silver		51 13-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER. 3.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, OCTOBER 2.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 79·9 Farht.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3.

At 6 a.m.	76·7
„ 10 a.m.	79·3
„ 2 p.m.	82·0
„ 4 p.m.	80·8

SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH and other members of the Order of the Bath have been summoned to Simla, for the investiture to-night. The State will defray all travelling expenses.

IT is reported from Rawalpindi that Colonel C. S. Lane, Assistant Commissary-General, is retiring from the service, taking the bonus.

THE Lahore paper learns from Jhelum that Colonel R. D. Campbell, second in command, 30th N. I., has succeeded to the command of the corps, consequent on the retirement of Colonel Boisragon.

IT has been decided, a Calcutta paper states, to abolish the appointment of the one Inspector of Gymnasia for the whole of India, at present held by Major Hallowes, East Yorkshire Regiment, and in place thereof to create four distinct appointments, with staff salary of Rs. 400 per mensem, for Bombay, Bengal, Madras, and Burmah. This arrangement is far preferable to the present one, for it is quite impossible that one officer can thoroughly inspect the gymnastic classes and establishments all over India every year. The scheme, however, far from being a saving, will cost the Government Rs. 1,000 a month extra, in addition to any office allowance that may be sanctioned.

THE appointment of Wing Commander in the 35th N. I. which has now been vacant for over two years, when Captain—now Major—Nicolay was appointed a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, is, the *Englishman* says, about to be filled up, though not by a permanent incumbent. Major N. W. Shrubridge, B.S.C., who for some years was Fort-Adjutant at Attock, and lately officiating as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Ambala, is to be gazetted shortly to officiate. So that on his joining he will become officiating second in command, in place of Captain T. Spencer, who has proceeded on two years' furlough to England, and until the return of Colonel Rowcroft in January next from leave.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* has "every reason to believe" that its proposal of a permanent occupation of the maidan of Tira by a British force has been heartily approved of in military circles. "The permanent occupation would settle our frontier difficulties once and for all. Situated in the centre of the hill district concerned, the maidan commands all the tribal territories from the Pass round to Kohat. It also commands the Khyber Pass itself, and a force on the spot would be the means of saving us a great deal of trouble in the event of an expedition through the Khyber itself into Afghanistan proper. The maidan is also very healthy, very fertile, and singularly beautiful—the *beau ideal* of a mountain sanitarium."

THE North-West Provinces weather and crop report for the week ended the 28th September states :—There have been light showers only in the eastern districts, Rohilkhund and Meerut. Elsewhere no rain has fallen during the week, and more is now everywhere required. Late rice been injured in places, but the crops are generally good. Prices have risen in Meerut and Saharanpur ; falling in Kumaun ; elsewhere stationary. Fever is prevalent everywhere, and cholera continues in Meerut. Cattle-disease continuesin Jhansi, and has appeared in Cawnpore, Fyzabad, and Gorakhpur.

THERE appears to be some doubt as to what rules the present Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Colonel C. Nedham, is under as regards retirement. He entered the service in 1845, and joined the Staff Corps from the 55th Foot in January, 1868, obtaining his colonelcy by brevet on the 28th February, 1876, and, the *Englishman* says, rumour now gives him 7 or 8 years more to run before he comes into his off-reckonings. This will make him 43 or 44 years' service and cause a block in the department, which is to be regretted. Colonel Horne, now head of the department, who entered the service 3 years after Colonel Nedham, succeeds to his off-reckonings in 1886, whilst Colonel Stewart, a Deputy Judge Advocate, who has 13 years less service, comes into his in 1887.

THE desirability of extending the limits of the station of Simla is just now occupying the attention of the local Government. Should such a step be decided on, the Lahore paper says, the extension would probably take place in the direction of Mushobra, which is considered to be the most convenient locality for the purpose. Inquiries are being instituted as to the possibility of constructing a new road from the Sanjaoli bazaar to Mushobra, in this connection.

A TELEGRAM from Simla, Sept. 29, to the *Englishman*, states :—"Uncertainty still appears to prevail as to the movements of the Amir. I learn, however, that he gave the Indian Government, some time ago, to understand that in case of his victory at Kandahar, it was his intention to adopt very thoroughgoing measures against Ayoub with reference to what I sent down the other day regarding the alleged detention of British soldiers at Herat. I believe that the evidence for and against the supposition may be thus summed up :—On the one hand, ever since the battle of Maiwand, stories of this character, emanating in most cases from the Afghans travelling about the country, have been of periodical occurrence. In some instances, I understand, they have been marked by great circumstantiality of detail. The most recent example of these stories are told by a lately deceased Armenian, and now by a sepoy of Jacob's Rifles. On the other hand and against the supposition of there being any British soldiers detained in this way in Afghanistan, I learn that no such cases have been reported by the correspondents of the Indian Government in that country. In all cases, moreover, of such reports being received, enquiries have been instituted, but have in no instances elicited any kind of corroborative evidence."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* writes regarding the situation of affairs in Afghanistan :—"There are rumours of the Amir having gone off in pursuit of Ayoub towards Herat. The rumour, however, is unconfirmed, and should be received with caution. It can hardly be doubted that Abdul Rahman will advance on Herat, but in the first place he will have to settle matters in Kandahar ; and the Barakzyes, even the liveliest of them, are deliberate in their movements. The suspicion, or, as it is said, the certainty, that Kudus Khan did not capture Taiwara alters the situation very considerably. It is even a question whether Kudus has ever seen Central Afghanistan. It is all very well for some people to insinuate that the mistake of sending the Khan to Taiwara is the Press Commissioner's ; the mistake, if there has been one, lies at the door of the Foreign Office. However, it signifies little to anybody, except perhaps the unlucky Ayoub, who might have been sadly perplexed if he had found his line of retreat obstructed by a hostile army."

THE mortality from the "choleraic fever," as it is called, at Amritsar, still continues. The deaths from fever alone are between one hundred and fifty to two hundred a day. The Lahore paper says the situation is by no means improved by the absence of proper sanitation, but adds that "for this deficiency the Municipal Committee are by no means responsible. They are doing their best ; and as you cannot make bricks without straw, so you cannot keep the streets and lanes in proper order without the help of sweepers. The sweepers, who, like the doctors themselves, can defy cholera, are at this juncture the victims of this virulent kind of fever. Very few of them are able to do more than short-term clerks in the public offices are, as we said the other day, in the same unhappy plight. What with its unprecedented rainfall, Amritsar will most probably experience a most unhealthy autumn and winter. We shall see if Colonel Hall's commission can be of any use to the Amritsar people. Meanwhile, as scientific sanitation and its high salaried apostles have been of such little avail, the Amritsar people have committed themselves to the forlorn hope of an appeal to their gods. To stop this plague of fever, the continuous reading—*akhand path*—of the *Granth*, or sacred book of the Sikhs, has been begun. In this ceremony the reading is carried on without a break, by relays of readers. We wish the rite may prove efficacious. The Municipal Committee, in a more Palmerstonian frame of mind, pay exclusive attention to their drains, and they have given their orders accordingly ; but, as we have already said, labourers are scarce. In Lahore, we are glad to say, cholera has disappeared. Fever certainly claims its victims, but these, so far as we can learn, are by no means as numerous as in Amritsar."

ONE good result which seems likely to follow from the court-martial on the loss of the Doterel, the *Globe* remarks, is the thorough overhauling of the ventilation of magazines and coal-bunkers in the Royal Navy. The Admiralty seem in earnest in the matter, and we may hope that an accident similar to the one that took place in the Magellan Straits will be impossible in future.

A TELEGRAM from Athens, Sept. 15, to the *Evening Standard*, states :—About 60 brigands have surrendered to Colonel Karaiskakis and other Greek commanders. These brigands were not granted an amnesty by the Porte, owing to their having taken part in the insurrection of Thessaly in 1877. A decision of the Chamber is required to determine their fate.

THE following officers were successful at the recent examination for the Staff College, and will be admitted on the 1st February next :—Captain Verner, Major Bell, Lieut. Stone, Capt. Settle, Lieut. Barrow, Captain Sawyer, Captain St. Clair, Lieut. Probyn, Major Grant, Captains Ridgeway, V.C., Whitby, Campbell, Barter, Kane, Swaine, Macdonald, Mortimer, Major Wilkinson, Lieut. Duke, and Lieut. Telfer.

THE *Times* of Sept. 14 states :—We understand that the negotiations for a Commercial Treaty between France and England, which have been in suspense for the last few weeks, are about to be renewed. Our commissioners will proceed to Paris in a few days, in order to resume the discussions as originally proposed for the 22nd of last month, before the French Government had refused to concede the prolongation of the existing treaty for three months after the 8th of November next, which our Government had required in order to give ample time for the negotiations. Further explanations have since taken place between the two Governments, with the satisfactory result now stated. It is also arranged, we understand, that the French Government will now concede the point as to the prolongation of the existing treaty, which has been the immediate occasion of the recent suspension of negotiations ; and we presume it may be inferred from this that both Governments are now hopeful of coming to a final agreement.

THE *entente cordiale* between the Greeks and the Turkish and Jewish inhabitants of Thessaly, which has been generally apparent from the telegrams announcing the cession of territory, is strikingly illustrated, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, by the following facts, which are communcated on good authority. The Greek Government, it appears, has already ordered the erection of mosques at Athens and at Corfu for the use of their new subjects when they have occasion to visit these capitals, and has, moreover, instructed its Commissioner to inquire into the needs of both Turks and Jews in the matter of schools and other public institutions. The Turkish mayor of one of the ceded towns insisted on entertaining the Greek officers who superintended the occupation in his own house ; while in Arta, when the Turks on the entry of the Greeks desisted from their usual custom of calling upon Allah at sunset from the top of the minarets, the Greek officers at once called upon the authorities and begged that they would consider themselves perfectly free to carry on their worship in the usual way. Nothing could have more completely justified the action of the Powers in extending the frontier of the Greek kingdom than this readiness on the part of the inhabitants of foreign race and religion to accept their new rulers with no less cordiality than the Greek inhabitar themselves. And it is clear that the Greek Government need to do all in their power to promote these good relations between the different races, which in the East are as unprecedented as they are satisfactory and full of hope for the future.

THE man who shot at Guiteau, the murderer of President Garfield, was Sergeant Mason, of the 2nd Battery of U. S. Artillery. While relieving guard over Guiteau's cell Mason fired his rifle at the prisoner through the window. The ball only grazed Guiteau's head, and lodged in the wall of the cell. Mason, who was arrested immediately, and imprisoned, declared that he considered it his duty to kill the assasin of the President. The *Daily Telegraph* remarked of the telegram announcing the event :—"Of course, in the legal acceptation of the term, it would be just as much an act of murder to kill a man who is incarcerated for the crime of shooting at the head of the State as it would be to assassinate an individual innocent of any offence whatsoever. As it happens, Mason, the sergeant who fired at Guiteau, has, luckily for himself, not succeeded in accomplishing his homicidal object, and thus saves American justice from a peculiarly difficult dilemma. There can hardly be any doubt that, had Guiteau been killed, law would have required that his assassin should be condemned to death for the high crime of murder ; on the other hand, it is equally certain that no American jury would have convicted him without at the same time setting forth a recommendation to mercy of the strongest possible kind—probably they would have refused to convict at all. It will now be increasingly difficult to safeguard the cowardly homicide who foully wounded General Garfield ; the present attempt on his life is a sure indication of the extent to which the popular indignation against him has risen, and that indignation is ready to break out in deeds on a moment's notice. Should the President die, as all hope will not be the case, it is probable that Guiteau's life would hardly be worth a single hour's purchase."

DREADFUL outrages continue to be reported from Ireland. The following example is taken from one of the latest London papers :—"A daring outrage was committed on Sunday night, near Kiskean, about nine miles from Kanturk, county Cork, on three brothers named Mahoney, carrying on a coopering business. As the young men were retiring to bed about twelve o'clock that night a knock was heard at the door, and loud voices demanding admission, adding that if the door was not opened immediately the house would be blown up with dynamite. Immediately on Eugene, one of the brothers, opening the door he saw about thirty persons ranged before the dwelling, and the muzzles of two guns presented towards his face. He caught hold of the weapons and raised them above his head to save himself from being shot, and was instantly, with his brothers, surrounded by the band, who plied the butt end of their muskets on the unfortunate men's heads and shoulders. The Mahoneys seized hold of some hatchets which they use in their business, and with these they endeavoured and succeeded for a time in keeping the enemy at bay until one of the brothers was shot through the arm and another one's arm was broken. They were then at the mercy of Captain Moonlight, who did not retire with his gang from the scene until he saw two of the young fellows on the ground apparently lifeless. The outrage has created much excitement in the neighbourhood. The young men's lives are in great danger."

LORD SANDON, speaking at an agricultural show at Stafford on Sept. 15, suggested that farmers should endeavour to introduce improvements to face the bad times which still existed. The key to prosperous agriculture, he thought, was a system which should give to the tenant a fair return when he left his holding. There should be simplification in the legal process of transfer, and he thought there should be a better and a more numerous class of small holders. Agricultural depression in England, he maintained, was not caused by the land system, but by the climate, which all deplored. Meetings were held in Rhynnie and New Deer, Scotland, on the same day, at which large numbers of farmers were present. Resolutions were passed declaring that general reductions in farm rents were absolutely necessary, and that the whole land law system required readjustment. Committees were appointed to take the necessary steps to carry these resolutions into effect. Threatening notices had been posted in Ross-shire against the tenants on certain estates if they paid their rents without substantial reductions.

MR. WADGE, *alias* Captain Archer, was so successful in his Indian campaign that his proceedings are being imitated at home. At the London Central Criminal Court, recently, Ledru Rollin Reynolds, aged twenty-nine, described as a bank manager, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour for fraudulent concoction of a mining company. The company was the Silver Valley Mines, Limited, which was brought out towards the end of last April with a capital of £75,000 in £1 shares, of which 20,000 were received in part payment to the vendors, £5,000 were stated to have been already applied for, and 40,000 were offered for public subscription. The vendors were also to receive £30,000 in cash in addition to the 20,000 shares. The Master of the Rolls lately ordered the company to be wound up. The public subscriptions were for 15,000 £1 shares only, although it was announced by the directors that in consequence of the applications for shares being so numerous they must close on certain day—a statement which was evidently meant to mislead intending subscribers. The prospectus set forth that the property—said to be worth £150,000, though obtained for £40,000—was of fabulous value, and the vendors guaranteed 7½ per cent. for the first six months, and 15 per cent. for the second six months ; but as the guarantee consisted of shares for which there was no market, it was worthless. Further investigations showed that Reynolds had fraudulently concocted the whole scheme. He was secretary, cashier, director, and everything else in one—a veritable Admirable Crichton in the art of managing a limited company.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously regtd.	69	5	77	54	70	31	75	82
Oct. 2 Sunday	1	64	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Monday	..	0	65	0	45	0	98	
Total	70	69	78	19	70	76	76	80
Oct. 3, 1880 ..	66	78	72	41	64	83	69	54

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(3rd October, 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m.	Thermr. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs			Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee ..	29·827	85·0	W S W	7		0·00
Surat.....	·836	79·6	W	10		1·38
Bombay.	·830	79·3	N W	9		2·19
Ratnagiri	·854	78·3	N N W Fresh W	..		0·03
Karwar	·896	79·1	N W Mod. N W	..		0·32
Mangalore....	·921	78·9	N N W	2		0·73
Calicut	·924	80·9	N W	12		0·45
Cochin	·927	83·0	E N E	1		0·41
Masulipatam.	·910	88·0	Calm.	..		0·00
Madras	·859	90·0	S W	4		0·00
Negapatam ..	·880	86·5	S W	9		0·00

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 2nd October, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·751
Temperature of the Air	80·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·9
Dew Point	77·0
Relative humidity of Air	891
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=3).	·74
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p. m.)	84·3
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m)	75·3
General Direction of Wind	NNW to N, ESE, SW, WSW, W, WNW, NW, NNW, WNW
Movement of wind in 24 hours	171
Fall of Rain	1·61
Total fall during month	1·91
Do. from 1st January	70·69
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd	2·19

*From midnight to midnight.

"INDIA FOR THE INDIANS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With your permission, I beg to be allowed to make a few observations for the benefit of those Hindus whose incessant cry is "India for the Indians." No doubt some of the educated Hindus are men of great ability, but at the same time there are some who are popularly described as being "too clever by half." Like vaulting ambition, they overleap themselves, and fall on the other side. They have an erratic, perverse way of looking at things which the majority of people can only see in one way ; and then they propound their eccentric theories with such a sharp tongue or pen that people forget the theories, and only remember to ridicule or rebuke them. Nor with all their brilliant talents, their excellent scholarship, their nimble fancy, and their facility in expressing their thoughts, are they popular men.

When England took India hundreds of thousands of men were struggling for her possession. The Mogula wanted to possess her, the Mahrattas fought and plundered their way close up to that result, and Pindaries, Hindoos, Mysoreans were all struggling to obtain the prize. England, however, stepped in and saved India from them all. For nearly a century she has been brought up in the pathways of civilization ; as in the case of young ladies of the day, an attempt has been made to make her accomplished by means of every modern improvement. Railways covering thousands of miles have been given to her, gigantic systems of irrigation have been put into her lap, and teachers of the most expensive kind have been employed to instruct her mind. Under the benign British Raj India has been the envy of European nations—one, at all events, of which is supposed to regard her with a tender, though an unfriendly, eye. If England took her hands away from her to-day, she would be lying dishevelled and distracted on the ground to-morrow, with crowds of men fighting like demons for the possession of her jewels.

For years the British Government laboured with strenuous energy to open out the country. It was not alone that systems of roads were constructed, but that in all directions the State spent its best energy in the endeavour to bridge over the difficulties which everywhere divided province from province, and district from district. No Government in the world, in the same time, has done so much ; although we may grumble at times at particular works, or particular schemes, there can be no doubt that no Government has deserved so well at the hands of its subjects.

In giving these ideas, no one will suspect me, I hope, of pretending to be wiser or more clear-headed than the great body of my seniors who constitute the community. No one has a higher appreciation than myself of the claims of the seniors and other writers upon the admiration and the confidence of their countrymen.

Broach, Sept. 25. A PARSEE.

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 2nd :—Brocodaile (s), from Alexandria ; Loch Awe, Liverpool ; Oorun (s), Cutch. Yesterday :—Euphrates (s), Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Byculla (s), to Rangoon ; Clan Alpine (s), Liverpool.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Armenia and the Inchulva entered the dock on Monday, and the s. s. Indus and the Brocodaile entered the dock yesterday.

DEPARTURE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF FROM POONA.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Lieut.-General the Hon'ble A. E. Hardinge, C. B., was to leave Poona for Sattara yesterday (Monday) morning.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS DACOIT.—We hear that the notorious Bheel Tantya, who had committed several dacoities around Khandwa, and in the territory of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, has been captured about 70 miles south of Indore.—*Deccan Herald.*

A JUVENILE THIEF.—Manik Luzar, a native Christian lad, aged twelve years, was yesterday convicted by Mr. R. S. Jayaker of stealing a fowl, the property of Cursetjee Sorabjee. He was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

THEFT.—Din Mahomed was yesterday convicted by Mr. R. S. Jayaker of stealing a german-silver watch and chain, valued at Rs. 17, the property of Jooma Dost Mahomed, from complainant's shop, situated in Bhendy Bazaar-road. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

LORD SANDON, speaking at an agricultural show at Stafford on Sept. 15, suggested that farmers should endeavour to introduce improvements to face the bad times which still existed. The key to prosperous agriculture, he thought, was a system which should give to the tenant a fair return when he left his holding. There should be simplification in the legal process of transfer, and he thought there should be a better and a more numerous class of small holders. Agricultural depression in England, he maintained, was not caused by the land system, but by the climate, which all deplored. Meetings were held in Rhynnie and New Deer, Scotland, on the same day, at which large numbers of farmers were present. Resolutions were passed declaring that general reductions in farm rents were absolutely necessary, and that the whole land law system required readjustment. Committees were appointed to take the necessary steps to carry these resolutions into effect. Threatening notices had been posted in Ross-shire against the tenants on certain estates if they paid their rents without substantial reductions.

ALLEGED THEFT.—Cullianjee Sewjee, living at 2nd lane Marine-lines, reported to the police on Sunday last the theft of a silver waist-chain, gold earrings, and twelve silver buttons, of the collective value of Rs. 75, from his house. A cousin of complainant, who has absconded, is suspected of committing the theft.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Succaram Bhiccoo and Balla Gunpat, two reputed thieves, were yesterday convicted by Mr. R. S. Jayaker of housebreaking and theft of property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the value of Rs. 196, belonging to Misrilall Sewshunker. Being old offenders, they were each sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

AN HABITUAL DRUNKARD.—Nowrojee Dadabhoy, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. R. S. Jayaker of being drunk and disorderly in a public place. Being an old offender, he was fined Rs. 15, or in default of payment to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment. He was further bound over in a sum of Rs. 50 to keep the peace for a period of six months.

BREAKDOWNS ON THE S. P. AND D. RAILWAY.—We are sorry to hear that the engines on the Sind section of the S. P. and D. Railway have been breaking down on several occasions lately. On Friday last the engine of the down mail, after breaking down twice before reaching Dorbaji, broke down again at that station. When getting up steam the plug with which one of the broken tubes was stopped flew out, and the driver (Cooper) was rather badly scalded with the boiling water. Assistance was promptly sent to Dorbaji ; and Cooper is now getting on well, although it will be some time before he is fit for duty. The mixed train to Kurrachee on Saturday was three hours late in arriving, owing to the engine having been disabled at Joongshaie. On Sunday no fewer than four cases of failure occurred, leading to the disarrangement of nearly the whole train service. The mail to Kotree did not break down, but had to be detained at the Cantonment station for about an hour, until a goods train that blocked the way at nine miles from Kurrachee was brought in. The cause of the accidents above noted is the bursting or breaking of boiler tubes, due entirely, we are informed, to the bad quality of the water supplied at all the stations on the line with only two exceptions.—*Civil and Military Gazette* (Sind).

DEATH OF BROTHER LAU, S.J.—Yesterday (Friday) a grave was dug in the new and still unconsecrated St. Anne's, Byculla, and before darkness had set in that grave was closed upon the remains of Brother Hermann Lau, S.J., under whose hands every stone on the walls of that church has been raised, and every arch and moulding formed. Who would have thought, when the Brother started with the groundwork on the 18th April, 1880, and as he went on exulting in the rapid growth of the work of his hands, that he was raising what was so soon to be the tomb over his remains ! Yes, it was to be so ; in the same manner as the life of Brother Cluver, S.J., whose work as a carpenter always kept pace with the stonework of Br. Lau, ended on the 14th March last, just a month before the opening of the new church at Kurrachee, so now Br. Lau has gone to his last home, just a month before his work is solemnly consecrated to God. For the last three or four months recurring attacks of fever had given warning that his system was failing, and whatever good could be effected by change of air was sought for ; but all to no purpose. The end came on Thursday afternoon last, shortly after his Lordship Bishop had left Bonjean at St. Xavier's on Carnac, and, at his request, had blessed him. There was no struggle whatever ; with a sweet smile on his face he slept in the Lord. Br. H. Lau was in his 52nd year. He entered religion in October, 1850, and arrived in India in January, 1865. His works are to be found in St. Mary's and St. Anne's, Nesbit-lane ; at Bandora, at Poona ; in St. Xavier's College ; at Bhosawli and Igatpoori ; at Ahmednuggur, at Kirkee, at Parell. What will be the reward of him who has given his all so completely for the glory of God and the good of souls, by building so many churches, schools, and asylums ? Well done, thou good and faithful servant ! R. I. P.—*Catholic Examiner.*

THE INDIAN RELIEF.

THE following statement shows the dates on and routes by which the undermentioned corps are ordered to proceed, in completion of the relief published in G. O. C. C. dated 17th June, 1881.

(In continuation of Quartermaster General's Circular No. 45, dated 25th August, 1881.)

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

No. 11 Batty. 8th Bgde., from Aden to England, on relief, about 24th January, 1882, by sea, arriving on 14th February, 1882.

No. 12 Batty. 8th Bgde., from Fort St. George to England, to embark at Bombay on 17th January, 1882, by rail to Bombay, thence by sea, arriving on 14th February, 1882.

No. 13 Batty. 8th Bgde., from Aden to England, on relief, about 24th January, 1882, by sea, arriving on 14th February, 1882.

No. 14 Batty. 8th Bgde., from Bombay to England, to embark on 6th April, 1882, by sea, arriving on 4th May, 1882.

No. 15 Batty. 8th Bgde., from Aden to England, on 2nd April, 1882, to embark at Bombay on 21st April, 1882, by rail to Bombay, thence by sea, arriving on 19th May, 1882.

No. 16 Batty. 8th Bgde., from England to Govindgarh, on arrival at Bombay on 2nd April, 1882, by rail, arriving on 12th April, 1882.

No. 17 Batty. 8th Bgde., from England to Burmah, on arrival at Bombay on 5th November, 1881, by rail to Madras, thence by sea, arriving on January, 1882.

No. 8 Batty. 9th Bgde., from England to Attock, on arrival at Bombay on 2nd April, 1882, by rail, arriving on 15th April, 1882.

No. 9 Batty. 9th Bgde., from England to Burmah, on arrival at Bombay on 5th November, 1881, by rail to Madras, thence by sea, arriving early in January, 1882.

No. 10 Batty. 9th Bgde., from Bombay to Aden, to embark on 17th January, 1882, by sea, arriving about 24th January, 1882.

No. 14 Batty. 9th Bgde., from Bombay to Aden, to embark on 17th January, 1882, by sea, arriving about 24th January, 1882.

No. 19 Batty. 9th Bgde., from Fort St. George to Aden, to embark at Bombay on 17th January, 1882, by sea, arriving about 24th January, 1882.

No. 6 Batty. 10th Bgde., from England to Bombay, to arrive at Bombay on 5th November, 1881, to be located at Bombay.

No. 7 Batty. 10th Bgde., from England to Bombay, to arrive at Bombay on 5th November, 1881, to be located at Bombay.

No. 8 Batty. 10th Bgde., from England to Bombay, to arrive at Bombay on 2nd April, 1882, to be located at Bombay.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

2nd Batn. Lincolnshire Regt. (2-10th), from Gibraltar to Lucknow, on arrival at Bombay on 24th January, 1882, by rail, arriving on 1st February, 1882.

1st Batn. Yorkshire Regt. (2-17th), from Nusseerabad and Neemuch to Jubbulpore and Saugor, head-quarters on 1st December, 1881, three companies from Neemuch about 17th November, 1881, by route march, head-quarters arrives at Jubbulpore about 21st January, 1882, three companies from Neemuch arrive at Saugor about 20th December, 1881.

2nd Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers (2-20th), from England to Bombay, on arrival at Bombay on 18th October, 1881, by rail, arriving on 22nd October, 1881.

1st Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers (1-21st) from Secunderabad to England, to embark at Bombay on 4th November, 1881, by rail to Bombay, thence by sea, arriving on 2nd December, 1881.

2nd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers (2-21st) from Natal to Secunderabad, on arrival at Bombay on 29th October, 1881, by rail to Secunderabad, arriving on 2nd November, 1881.

1st Batn. Dorsetshire Regt. (39th) from Jubbulpore and Saugor to England, on 23rd January, 1882, to embark at Bombay on 2nd February, 1882, by rail to Bombay, thence by Sea, arriving on 2nd March, 1882.

1st Batn. Wiltshire Regt. (62nd) from Aden to England, to embark about 24th January, 1882, by sea, arriving on 14th February, 1882.

1st Batn. Seaforth Highlanders (72nd) from Lucknow to Aden, on 4th January, 1882, to embark at Bombay on 17th January, 1882, by rail to Bombay, arriving on about 24th January, 1882.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

3rd Regt. from Quetta to Banda and Nowgong, 1st November, 1881, by rail to Gwalior, thence by route march, to Banda by route Nos. 182 and 98, arriving at Banda 1st December, 1881, thence by route Nos. 587 and 405, arriving at Nowgong 29th November, 1881.

30th Regt., from Jhelum to Meerut, on 20th October, 1881, by route march, picking up Amritsar detachment *en route*, by routes No. 316 and 221, arriving on 6th December, 1881.

37th Regt. (wing) from Dacca to Shillong, on 8th October, 1881, by steamer to Gauhati, thence by route No. 718, arriving on 31st October, 1881.

35th Madras N. I., from Banda and Nowgong to Madras Presidency, on relief by 3rd Native Infantry, by route march and rail, under district arrangements in communication with Quartermaster-General, Madras.

COURTS MARTIAL.

AT a general Court Martial assembled at Calcutta, on the 29th of August, 1881, Private John Cash, 2nd Battalion the Scotch Rifles, was arraigned on the following charges :—Having at Fort William, Calcutta, on the 12th August, 1881, stolen the following property belonging to Private Michael Norton, of the same Battalion, namely, one blanket, of the value of rupees three and annas two, and one settringee, of the value of rupees two and annas seven ; having at Fort William, Calcutta, on the 12th August, 1881, struck Sergeant David Morris, of the same Battalion, his superior officer, being in the execution of his office, on the head with a pair of boots, thereby knocking him down ; and having thereafter, when the said Sergeant Morris had pursued and caught him, again struck the said Sergeant David Morris on the head with the boots, and knocked him down, and then kicked him repeatedly while on the ground ; having at Fort William, Calcutta, on or about the 12th August, 1881, struck Corporal Andrew Lorrie, of the same Battalion, his superior officer, being in the execution of his office, with his clenched fist. The Court found the prisoner, Private John Cash, 2nd Battalion Scotch Rifles, guilty of all the charges, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years, and to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's Service.

AT a general Court Martial, assembled at Morar on the 3rd September, 1881, Private Thomas Edwards, 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regiments (late 65th Regiment), was arraigned on the following charges :—With having at Morar, on the 15th August, 1881, when a defaulter, broken out of barracks, after Tattoo, and with having remained absent until the afternoon of the 16th August, 1881. With having at Morar, on the 16th August, 1881, made away with the following articles of his kit and equipment, viz., one pair braces, one brass brush, one cloth brush, one razor, three gray flannel shirts, three pairs worsted socks, one white tunic, one pair cloth trowsers, one pair serge trowsers, one sheet ; with having at Morar, on or about the 15th August, 1881, lost by neglect the articles of his kit and equipment specified in the preceding charge ; with having at Morar, on or about the 17th August 1881, when a prisoner in the guard room, wilfully spoiled the following article of his equipment, viz., one great coat, of the value of rupees three and annas two, or thereabouts. With having at Morar, on or about the 18th August, 1881, when a prisoner in the guard-room, wilfully spoiled the following articles of his equipment, viz., one blanket, one rug ; with having at Morar, on the 19th August, 1881, when a prisoner in the guard room, used violence against Corporal William Roebuck Cawthorne, of the same battalion, by throwing a brush at him, and stri

as a consideration for not prosecuting the petition filed by defendant in his own name or in the names of other parties; to pay to plaintiff all moneys so received by him, with interest; also to pay to plaintiff the sum of Rs. 50,000, received by him (defendant) from Kessowjee Naik, and to hand over to plaintiff 100 shares of the Mazagon Company, or to pay their then market value, with interest; and also to pay to plaintiff a sum of Rs. 3,000, received by him (defendant) from the late liquidators of the bank. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Advocate-General and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, for the defendant.

Nusserwanjee Ardesir Wadia, in further cross-examination by Mr. Inverarity, said.—In Jan., 1878, I did not know that Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy was going to oppose the compromise. When I heard of it I went with Muncherjee N. Banajee and others to Ahmedbhoy, because they requested me to go, saying that Ahmedbhoy would oppose the compromise unless I went personally to see him. I had no wish to try to induce him not to oppose the compromise, but went at the request of the others. I don't know that he said that he would oppose the compromise unless I saw him first. I cannot say why he wanted to see me first. It was agreed that the liquidators should send him a letter. I took no part in the conversation. We simply shook hands and made friends. He asked me to do nothing except to become friends. He wanted me to humble myself by going to his house, since we had not been on speaking terms for several years. In going there, my object was to oblige Cassumbhoy and Nursey, in order to get the compromise carried through. I did not buy Ahmedbhoy's shares in the China Merchants' Insurance Company, which were worth nothing, for Rs. 2,000 each, because he threatened to expose my appropriations of the company's moneys. My firm purchased the shares.

Mr. Inverarity.—Do you admit what you said in the Panday defamation case in respect of this matter?

Witness.—No, not unless you read what I said.

Mr. Inverarity.—Was it all lies then?

Witness.—That is the way you prejudiced me in the Panday defamation case.

Mr. Inverarity read from witness's deposition in the Panday defamation case.

Witness continued.—That is all true. It was arranged that the liquidators should send a letter to Ahmedbhoy; and it was sent the same day. On leaving Ahmedbhoy's I went to the liquidators. I don't know whether I was present when the letter was written.

Mr. Inverarity.—Then why did you say in your examination-in-chief that you were present?

Witness.—I may have been sitting when the letter was brought by Hormusjee, I went to the liquidators' office once or twice a week. In my presence Hormusjee Sakiatwalla mentioned that we had been to Ahmedbhoy's house that morning. He did not say that I had requested Ahmedbhoy not to oppose the compromise. I took no part in the conversation as to what was to be said in the letter. I don't think the liquidators asked my opinion when alterations were suggested.

Mr. Inverarity.—Will you swear they did not?

Witness.—Yes, I do.

Mr. Inverarity.—Then why did you say you think?

Witness.—I swear I did not say a word. Hormusjee was sufficient. Before the compromise was sanctioned, I did not tell any one that I had received Rs. 50,000 and 100 shares from Kessowjee Naik. When the liquidators came to ask me about it, I admitted I had received the money and the shares; but I don't recollect whether it was before or after the compromise was sanctioned. It may have been three or four days before the sanction. It was certainly after Dharsey Hemraj's affidavit. When the liquidators came to ask me I admitted having received the money, but said it was not on account of the East India Bank. When they asked me if the affidavit was correct I said it was untrue. I said I told the liquidators that I had received the money. I might have made a mistake in saying in my examination in October, 1880, that I did not recollect whether I told them I had received the money. I was lying sick in my couch at my bungalow when Mr. Inverarity examined me.

Mr. Inverarity.—Why, you were as well as I am now! You did not want to be examined in court, and were only shamming sickness. Is not that it?

Witness.—Not a bit of it: it is false. I had never had a conversation again with the liquidators about receiving the money from Kessowjee Naik. I don't recollect. They have had another conversation, but I cannot fix the time.

The judge.—You said you did not recollect. Now you say you may have had another conversation?

Witness.—I had another conversation. The liquidators said that Rahimbhoy Khemjee had repeated the allegations of Dharsey Hemraj. I said it was not true. Knowing that Rahimbhoy was Jairaz Peerbhoy's man on Rs. 90 a month, of course I said it was not true. I took no interest in Rahimbhoy Khemjee's petition to remove the two liquidators. I and the liquidators were not consulting as to which was the best story to tell. I used to meet them at Hearn, Cleveland, and Little's office, which was by accident. I was a party respondent to that petition; but Mr. Justice Green dismissed me on the very first day. I was advised that I had better say nothing in the matter of that petition. The liquidators did not ask me to make an affidavit. I don't recollect their asking me. I don't recollect having had any conversation with them in that respect. When I appeared as a party respondent, I appeared by the same solicitors as the liquidators. After the compromise Kessowjee asked me to assist him, and I went to the liquidators to ask them not to execute the decree against him for two months. I also saw the bank's solicitors about not executing the decree against Kessowjee. I did not tell any one before the defamation case except the liquidators that I had received the money and the shares from Kessowjee. The substitution between Kessowjee and Goverdhundas was referred to me and Sunder Rao as arbitrators. We held no meeting and took no evidence as arbitrators. I gave the solicitors of the liquidators a good deal of information which they could not have got otherwise. I have not even a scrap of paper to prove what occurred between me and Kessowjee. He took no writing from me not to become a shareholder in any of his four mills. In settling with Kessowjee, what I was out of pocket was considered. I intend to execute to the full amount any decree I may get against Kessowjee and Jairaz Peerbhoy in the China suit. I have been paid Rs. 18,000 in respect of the costs in that suit; but the arrangement has fallen through, and I intend to be paid over again.

Mr. Inverarity.—Do you intend to be paid over again?

Witness.—I cannot say what I will do.

Mr. Inverarity.—Then you do intend.

Witness.—No. I can't say. That's the way you prejudiced me before the jury in the defamation case. You said that I admitted to Mr. Prescot having embezzled moneys of the China Merchants' firm. I have got a letter from Mr. Prescot to show that the statement was false. You said that I offered a bribe of Rs. 20,000 to Mr. Hart. I had instructed my solicitors to inquire, and they have got a letter denying the accusation you made against me, which was false. And yet you abused me before the jury in choice Billingsgate.

Mr. Inverarity.—And very appropriate too. Well, have you any thing more of that kind to say before [illegible]?

Witness.—No. I [illegible] books or account. I have not traded since 1868. About September or October, 1877, I bought shares of Mr. Kapadia. In 1879 I sold Dharamsey shares to him.

Re-examined by the Advocate-General.—Thakersey Narron and Mahomed Rowjee joined me in a petition against the liquidators of the East India Bank. It formed only one petition. Mr. Kapadia's appointment as liquidator was owing to the influence of his father, Byramjee Pestonjee Kapadia. It was not for my convenience that the affairs of the East India Bank were placed in the hands of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little. Mr. Cleveland went to Mr. Gordon and got himself appointed solicitor. I understood so. I did not see Mr. Cleveland going to Mr. Gordon. There is a warrant in court. (The warrant is put in.) In the defamation case my solicitors were Smith and Freere, who were solicitors for the New Dhurumsey Mills. I was then chairman of the board of directors; and the case was against the agents. Mr. Smith knew nothing about the affairs of the East India Bank or the Eastern Financial. Mr. Gill and Mr. Perozshaw Mehta were counsel for me in that case, but never in matters connected with the bank or the Financial. During my cross-examination in that case by Mr. Inverarity, I was not anxious to offer explanations to my solicitors. In the Panday defamation case Mr. Inverarity stopped me from giving explanations, and wanted answers in the form "yes" or "no." It was in 1865 or 1866 that I was refused permission to become a shareholder of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company. That matter was referred to in the defamation case. After the compromise was brought before the court, Kessowjee asked me, and I promised to do what I could do for him. That was after the sanction, when Kessowjee asked for time for the payment of the money. In the time of the China Merchants' Insurance Company I was in partnership with Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy. All the shares belonged to my firm except Ahmedbhoy's and Cassumbhoy's. All the shares belonged to us [illegible] ten or twelve. Sunder Rao brought me [illegible] paper signed by Kessowjee. [illegible] I was to get his [illegible] ute be- [illegible] ee liqui- [illegible] after his [illegible] was written [illegible] date it bears. [illegible] for the Tur- [illegible] er I asked him to [illegible] of the bank. I was [illegible] in any important [illegible] promise with [illegible] of any thing [illegible] have had [illegible] aware, [illegible] ed by [illegible] I [illegible] I [illegible] ken in your [illegible] of cutting [illegible] of Mus. [illegible] the poor [illegible] nd plea- [illegible] as [illegible] be [illegible]

instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, represented the New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company.

Mr. Inverarity, in answer to the court, said he had finished his argument on the point that the plaintiffs should be allowed to sue in the double capacity of agents and, two of them, Nusserwanjee and Dorabjee Panday, also as shareholders.

The judge said he had, on a consideration of the point, come to an opinion against allowing the plaint to be amended in the manner proposed by Mr. Inverarity. The object of the proposed amendment was to enable the firm of Merwanjee Framjee and Co. to sue the company on their agreement as agents, and also enable two of the members of the firm, as shareholders, to sue the directors in the same action for an act *ultra vires* of them, namely, for the appointment of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little as solicitors of the company. This was a preliminary hearing; and no doubt an amendment could be made at any time. But the question was whether, under section 26 of the Act, it was the same cause of action on which the plaintiffs wished to proceed? No doubt several persons could join in the same cause of action. The appointment, however, of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little as solicitors to the company was a thing entirely distinct from a breach of duty on the part of the directors towards the shareholders. These were two distinct causes of action. It would be contrary to all precedents of construction to say that there was the same cause of action in the sense in which Mr. Inverarity asked his Lordship to construe the section in question. What his Lordship was asked to do was to amend the plaint so as to create a misjoinder. His Lordship declined to allow the amendment to be made, and ruled that the case must proceed on the plaint as it was.

Mr. Inverarity remarked that the question must then turn on the plaintiffs' rights under the contract as agents. First of all, the learned counsel said he would notice the argument of the Advocate-General, that there was no existing agreement between the plaintiffs and the company, and that the agreement terminated with the death of Merwanjee Framjee Panday. If that was so, it was remarkable that the company had not found it so for the last five years and a half that had elapsed since Merwanjee's death in March, 1876. Neither Mr. Gordon nor Mr. Jackson seemed to be of that opinion when, in order to purchase the agency, they offered the plaintiffs Rs. 5,00,000 and Rs. 1,000 a month. Mr. Gordon was anxious to purchase the agency for himself and Mr. Jackson, and he took it for granted in 1881 that the agreement was not of the character contended for by the Advocate-General, and admitted, according to the general consensus of the shareholders, that the plaintiffs were the agents. Mr. Inverarity said he was entitled to point out, as against the argument of the Advocate-General, that in the draft agreement which Messrs. Gordon and Jackson had sent to the plaintiffs for their approval, early in the first time ago, they assumed all along that the plaintiffs were the agents of the company. Finding, however, that they could not induce the plaintiffs to sell the agency, they had endeavoured to secure their object by other means.

The judge said he was of opinion that the firm of Merwanjee Framjee and Co. continued to be the agents, and that Mr. Inverarity need not further argue the point.

Mr. Inverarity cited a number of authorities in support of his contention, that the agents, and the agents only, were entitled under their agreement to appoint the solicitors of the company. Mr. Gordon's presence on the board was intolerable to the agents. He of course wanted to make the enjoyment of the office as hot for the plaintiffs as could be; he wanted to deprive the agents of their power to appoint the officers of the mills; and then to turn round and say to the plaintiffs, "Oh, you cannot carry on your duties as agents; you must go out; and I will put your commission into my pocket." If Mr. Gordon was at liberty to turn out the skilled hands of the mills, the outturn of the mills would suffer; and the plaintiffs, being large shareholders, would suffer in a double sense, namely, in the dividends to be declared and the amount of commission to be earned by them on the outturn of the mills. The learned counsel argued that the proper course for the plaintiffs to adopt was to apply for an injunction, and not to sue for damages. There would be no end to such suits for damages if they were left to the only alternative of suing for damages in every case that the solicitors were changed, or any of the mill hands dismissed and new ones appointed in their stead. No doubt Mr. Gordon's object being to make the tenure of the agency hot for the plaintiffs, as soon as he was defeated in appointing Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, he would appoint another firm or individual as solicitors, and go on repeating the process as often as he pleased. If they were to go into motives at all, Mr. Inverarity said he would mention what the motives of Mr. Gordon were in appointing Mr. Cleveland as solicitor. Mr. Gordon had doubtless formed a high opinion of Mr. Cleveland (if the learned counsel could say so without offence to Mr. Cleveland) for his admirable fighting qualities as a solicitor, and for his capacity to stir up any mud that might be found in respect of the affairs of the company. That was, the learned counsel said, the real object of appointing Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little as solicitors. Mr. Cleveland had been employed as Mr. Gordon's solicitor throughout these matters of the New Dhurumsey Mills.

The Advocate-General.—That is denied.

Mr. Inverarity repeated his statement that throughout the matters connected with the mills Mr. Cleveland had been Mr. Gordon's solicitor; and the learned counsel read an admission in Mr. Gordon's own affidavit in support of his allegation. He said it was not the case that Mr. Gordon came into the company from philanthropic motives, but did so for the purposes of speculation. One does not buy 500 or 600 shares in a company by raising money at 30 per cent. interest with the object of benefiting others. Mr. Gordon bought the shares in his own interest at low rates, and the moment he got on the board of directors, he turned out the solicitors appointed by the agents and had solicitors of his own choice in their stead. In matters where the interests of the company were adverse to their own, the agents did not employ Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, their own solicitors, as solicitors for the company. For instance, in the present dispute, while Messrs. Crawford and Boevey acted for them, they had employed Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen as independent solicitors for the company. The learned counsel concluded at a late hour, after citing some more authorities.

The Advocate-General cited a number of counter-authorities.

His lordship said he would take time to consider his decision.

BENGAL.

DECEPTION.—A somewhat amusing scene occurred a few days since in Chowringhee-road, which at least tends to show the extent to which imposition may be carried by our local beggars. A Middle-aged Mahomedan, who to all appearence was a complete cripple, and by the quantity of rag bandages about his limbs would lead to the belief of his also being otherwise afflicted, was being [illegible] along the street in question [illegible] in a box on wheels, [illegible] co-religionist, when suddenly a horse which had broken away came galloping furiously in the wake of his box-car; fearing he would be run over, he bounded out and, to the surprise of the passers-by, took to his heels and sped of out the way of the animal with very much more activity than was evinced by those who were apparently more whole in wind and limb than himself.—*Statesman.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The Murree Municipality have applied to Government for sanction to raise a loan of Rs.30,000, for the purpose of introducing larger water-supply, and to provide improved conservancy in the town and station of Murree. The works are estimated to cost Rs. 58,000 in round numbers, but the Committee only mean to borrow Rs. 30,000, and they purpose doing this on the security of all rates, duties, taxes, rents, and produce of land, which they are at present entitled to levy or receive. The period for which the loan is required is 20 years, and it is proposed to repay the same in half-yearly instalments of of Rs. 750, interest being paid at the rate of 4½ per centum per annum. The Murree Municipality mean to take a leaf out of its bigger brother's book at Simla, and a conservancy tax on servants, as well as a horse and dog tax, are to be levied from next season. It may interest intending visitors to learn that they will have to pay Rs. 2 for each horse and Re. 1 for each dog for the season. These new taxes will put an estimated income of Rs. 500 per year into the Committee's pockets. It is also decided to apply to Government for a grant of Rs. 20,000 in aid of the proposed water-supply and drainage schemes. —*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette.*)

Admiralty, 14th September, 1881.

Royal Marine Forces.

MEMORANDA.

The removal to the Half-pay List of Captain Robert Charles Harvey, Royal Marine Light Infantry, on appointment as Barrackmaster, notified in the London Gazette of 20th August, 1881, is antedated to 13th June, 1881.

The promotion of Lieutenant Richard Burton Deane, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to the rank of Captain, notified in the London Gazette of 2nd September, 1881, is antedated to 13th June, 1881.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, 16th September, 1881.

Royal Artillery, Capt. W. J. Tydd retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

To be Colonel.—Lieut-Col. and Bt. Col. W. H. Goodenough, vice L. H. Denne, retired.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Maj H. B. Maule, vice Bt. Col. W. H. Goodenough, promoted.

Maj. and Bt. Col. H. Le Gy. Geary upon the Seconded List.

Maj. W. B. Rice, vice Bt. Col. Purcell, retired.

Maj. G. U. Knox, vice Bt. Col. Turner, retired.

Maj. J. H. P. Anderson, vice Bt. Col. Gore, retired.

To be Majors.—Capt. W. H. M. Duthie, upon the [illegible] Seconded List.

[illegible] A. H. Maclean, vice H. B. Maule, promoted

[illegible] C. H. Parlby, vice W. B. Rice, promoted

[illegible] Woolcombe, upon the Seconded List.

[illegible]rley, vice G. U. Knox, promoted.

[illegible] Maj. R. McG. Stewart, upon the [illegible]

[illegible] A. G. Yeatman-Biggs, vice J. [illegible]oted.

[illegible] T. S. Howie, vice W. O. [illegible] half-pay.

[illegible]. H. Maclean, promoted. [illegible]ice G. C. H. Parlby, [illegible]

[illegible]rley, promoted.

[illegible] Bt. Maj. A. G. [illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

On MONDAY, the 10th day of October, 1881, at 1 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by public auction at Parell by order of the Official Assignee in Re William Henry Owen Lawrence Lovett, an insolvent, the whole of his laundry establishment, consisting of large washing machines, mangle, rollers, wrenger pumps, tables, blackwood press, iron stove, wrought iron steam pipes, brass steam cocks, goffering machine, rubber swabes, fire bars, flat iron, steam piping, 1 cart and a pair of bullocks, clothes press, furniture, &c., &c.

NOTICE.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the privilege of occupying certain vacant shops recently erected by the Municipality on the north-east front of "Arthur Crawford Markets," will be separately put up for sale by public auction by the undersigned, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at the Markets Office at 11 a. m.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offers.

SALE of Valuable Landed property at the West side of Chinch Bunder 2nd Row.

On TUESDAY, the 11th day of October, 1881, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by public auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, Esq., mortgagor, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of fazandaree land or ground with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situated on the west side of Chinch Bunder 2nd Row, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Bhooleshwar sub-districts, containing by admeasurement 1,200 square yards, or the same little more or less, and was formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 27, now assessed under No. 28, and bounded on the east by the said Chinch Bunder 2nd Row, on the west by the Bengalipoora cross Lane, on the north by the house of Cursetjee Sorabjee Wacha Ghandhee, and on the south by sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of Messrs. Mooljee and Romanjee, solicitors to the Mortgagee, No. 2, Hornby Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 4th October, 1881.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public auction at the Share Bazar on account and at the risk of Merwanjee Dhunjibhoy and by order of Sheriff Sadasivrao Mahomed.

1 Share in the New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited, No. 1,410.

AUCTION SALE of selected Perfumery, by the well known firm of Price and Co., Hatton Garden, London.

On THURSDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned.

An invoice of 30 cases selected perfumery, by the well-known firm of Price and Co., just landed ex s. s. Sicily, consisting of bear's grease, trotter and marrow oil, pestachio-nut oil, bloom of roses, milk of roses, philocome, macassar oil, golden oil, Rowland's balm of columbia, perfumed hair oil, delerio lime and glycerine, castor oil, cod liver oil, honey, brown windsor, glycerine, juniper, tar, and carbolic acid soaps, violet, hair, and plate powder, tooth powder, odonto for the teeth, hair dye, marking ink, perfumes, fountains, lavender and florida water, eau de-cologne, toilet vinegar, essence geranium, verbena, rondeletia, frangipani, kiss-me-quick, millefleur, sandalwood, ylang-ylang, wood violet, bouquet, jockey club, patchoule, moss rose, cothes, hair, and tooth brushes, assorted fruit syrup, Sir Astley Cooper's Jamaica Sarsaparilla, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey, colored and white piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

3 Bales gray Madapollams,
5 " Dhooties.
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4 cases white long cloth.
On account of the concerned—
15 cases cheese.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 4th October, 1881.

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Is the purest and best Hair preparation extant. The growth and luxurance of the Hair is promoted by its use, and the head and hair are kept sweet and clean, the hair strengthened and preserved, and the scalp is kept free from Scurf and Dandriff.

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Dr. Esmarch, University of Kiel, says "Vaseline Cold Cream has most excellent properties." Vaseline Cold Cream applied to the face every night will keep the complexion clear and youthful, and the skin from cracking. It is good for use after shaving. It will remove sunburn, freckles, and cure chapped hands. For use after sea bathing.

VASELINE TOILET SOAPS.

The admirable properties of Vaseline render these soaps not only truly elegant toilet articles, but indispensable in the family, and for infants and invalids.

VASELINE CAMPHOR ICE.

Recommended by the *Lancet* for the lips, and removing pimples and blotches from the face.

VASELINE HARNESS OIL PASTE.

This Paste renders the leather soft, pliable, waterproof, very durable, and not liable to gum or crack after exposure. It is a most superior article, and excels anything of its kind in the market.

VETERINARY VASELINE.

For the cure of injuries and diseases of Horses, Cattle, and other Animals. Very useful in the Stable and on the Farm. A specific for Scratches.

VASELINE HAIR TONIC

Has percisely the same properties as the Pomade Vaseline, but is more agreeable for ladies' use, being a liquid preparation.

CAMPHORATED VASELINE.

A highly efficient remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Newalgia Catarrh, Gathered Breasts and special uses.

BOLTON & Co.

CALICUT COTTON MILLS COMPANY,
Limited.

CAPITAL Rs. 6,00,000,
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
DIVIDED INTO 3,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 OR £20 EACH
Rupees Fifty payable on allotment, and the balance as required at the discretion of the Directors.

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R. HYDE CHEETHAM, Esq., Merchant, late of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.
JEHANGIR HORMUSJEE, Esq., of Messrs. Jehangir Hormusjee & Co., Secretaries and Agents of the National Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., and the Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.

LOCAL AGENTS AT CALICUT
Messrs. PRINCE, LESLIE & Co.

THE Company is formed for the purpose of carrying on at Calicut, on the Malabar Coast, the usual operations of spinning, weaving, and otherwise utilizing Cotton and other fibres.

The town of Calicut, in Malabar, is situated about seven miles from Beypore, the western terminus of the Madras Railway, with which it is in direct and easy communication by means of back-water canals. Labour is cheap and abundant. Cotton from Salem and Coimbatore is now imported into Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, for spinning purposes, at prices considerably beyond the rate at which it can be delivered at Calicut. There is abundance of wood fuel at very cheap rates, and coal can for the greater part of the year be imported direct from England at about the same cost as is done in Bombay. Building materials are cheap, laterite of excellent quality being found on the spot. Timber is also cheap as compared with Bombay, and a good supply of water can be obtained.

There is a great demand for yarn and cloth in Malabar, as may be seen from the trade returns of exports from Bombay; and in fact, to sum up, *it would appear that yarns can be produced at a less price in Calicut than in Bombay, Calcutta, or Madras, and be sold at a greater profit, thus increasing the margin or profit.* Calicut would thus appear to possess many requisites for the success of the enterprise.

Copies of the Prospectus and Forms of application for shares can be obtained at the Office of the Secretaries, Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES & Co., 5, Church Gate Lane, Bombay, or Messrs. PRINCE, LESLIE & Co., the Local Agents at Calicut.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. COCHINARD, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits at rates to be obtained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of Messrs. Mooljee and Romanjee, solicitors to the Mortgagee, No. 2, Hornby Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS.

and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the parties whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

On terms which may be ascertained on application at the Bank.

All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Agent.

Bombay, 8th December, 1880.

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LANOWLEE HOTEL,
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

ARDASEER MERWANJEE Proprietor.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels, begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPENED as Visiting Hotels. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, being in a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Gymkhana and in a breezy locality under the shed of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
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FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

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SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet with due attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
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DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE,
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM,
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special machinery.
DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
1,500 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.
ENGINES of all descriptions, THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic Expansion Engines.
Established [illegible] THIS OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, IRRITABILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, eruptions, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
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The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
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Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

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